INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

VOL. XVII NO. 82--- BOMBAY SATURDAY APRIL 6 1929 ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

HE CRASHED THE GATES OF LOVE INTO THE ARMS OF HIS SWEETHEART!

TO-NIGHT "THE GATE CRASHER" THIS WEEK

A Universal Comedy Farce Picture, featuring GLEN TRYON AND PATSY RUTH MILLER

Love, Fame and the Joy of Living were just beyond the door—what did he do?

The Programme includes the further FOUR parts of the popular Serial TARZAN THE MIGHTY

TO-NIGHT: 3-15; 5-10; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,[illegible]
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		10,601
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Naldera ..		16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,602
31 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
14 „	xNarkunda ..		16,572
21 „	*Rajputana ..		16,568
28 „	Morea ..		10,954

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. in both directions..	£120	£90
Special Train across France to Marseilles and back..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1929 3 p.m.		
18th Apr.	Domala ..	8441
25th July	Dumana ..	8427
15th Aug.	Domala ..	8442

These two vessels are one class ships, Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929,		
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
26th „	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th „	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
6thApril	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
8th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
10th „	Karapara ..	East & South Africa.
10th „	Bankura ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
12th „	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
1st May	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamer. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailing of Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs./Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs./Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P.& O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonosaka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year on shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by cheque by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate o three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Uber" Kandi.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY.

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

THE East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars ease apply.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22907.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TYPIST, short-hand preferred. Apply stating lowest salary expected to Box No. 2265, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1534

WANTED—A HINDOO CLERK GRADUATE or MATRICULATED with knowledge of typewriting and English Correspondence See personally The Estate Managar between 8 to 9 (S.T.) morning His Highness The Agakhan's Estate office Marina Mansion, Opposite Sea Face Chowpatty. Bombay.
A R1527

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES and GENTLEMEN, desirous of getting scholarship degrees through home study courses. Apply on reply cards. PROF. H. P. GUPTA, M.A.E.S. Post Box 2032 Bombay.
A R1532

WANTED:—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, Delhi.
A R1530

WANTED—An ACCOUNTS OFFICER, well qualified in Accounts and Finance for the Muslim University for a period of one year. Salary Rs. 500/- to 1000/- according to qualifications. The selected candidate will be required to join immediately. Apply to the REGISTRAR, not later than 15th April, 1929.
A 32030

WANTED—A qualified HINDOO LADY DOCTOR, M.B.B.S or L.C.P. & S. for up-country maternity work with salary from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 250/- according to qualifications. Lodging and boarding found. Write before 15th instant to J. DURLABHA DHRUV, 27, French Road, Chaupatty, Bombay.
A R1526

WANTED:—AGENTS for the Sale of either or both the Daily and Illustrated Sunday editions of 'Bombay Chronicle" at (1) Mahableshwar (2) Mhow, (3) Virangaum (4) Meshana, (5) Vankaner, (6) Rajkot Jn. (7) Jetalsats Jn. (8) Porbunder, (9) Wadhwan City (10) Cutch Mandvi, (11) Gadag, (12) Khamgaon, (13) Dhoraji, (14) Bantwa and (15) Hathras, Write for full particulars and terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" P. O. Box No 322, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED

20 Candidates for Training of Wireless Operators' Course; Examination and Final certificate controlled by the Director-General of Wireless. Good prospect of Inland and Marine Service.

Apply to the Principal

THE BENGAL WIRELESS and TELEGRAPH COLLEGE.

3, Barman Street, CALCUTTA.

SITUATION WANTED.

WELL UP IN ACCOUNTS, routines and Commercial Correspondence Young, Honest, Hard-working Hindoo wants immediate employment on Rs. 75/- in any capacity. Willing to go up-country. Apply Box No. 2264, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B R1533

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—2nd floor, opp. Excelsior Theatre and 3rd floor facing Hornby Road in Mahomed Building Fort, and rooms for offices and residences in Abba Building at Dhobi Talao. HAJI MAHOMED ABBA, Abba Building Dhobi Talao.
C R1518

PROFESSION.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
8

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON.—Graduateship and Associate-Membership Examinations will be held in Bombay on 3rd, 4th and 5th July, 1929. Applications received upto 15th May 1929. Revised Syllabus and application form will be forwarded on receipt of five annas in postage stamps.—R. V. SABNIS, University Library, Bombay.
M 32013

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MATORI Contraceptive tablets resist heat. GELOTUBE effectively prevents venereal diseases. SOLE AGENTS: RIGHT AGENCY, Girgaum; Bombay.
T R1503

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE FOR A LOST POLICY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have received an application from Khan Bahadur AZIZ AHMED, Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Division, P. W. D., Ahmednagar, for issuing a duplicate copy of Policy No. 0242549 WLB|E issued by this Company in favour of himself, on the ground that the original policy was either LOST or MISPLACED. Anyone having any objection to the granting of the duplicate policy will communicate with the undersigned within one month from the date of the publication of this notice. If no objection is received the duplicate policy will be issued on the expiry of the stipulated time.

P. CHAUDHURI, Esq.,
Secretary,
India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.
21, Old Court House St., Calcutta.
R1528

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PEOPLE'S FREE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

(WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE N. M. WADIA GENERAL LIBRARY.)

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Trustees of the People's Free Reading Room and Library have resolved to open a SECOND BRANCH-READING-ROOM AND LIBRARY, commencing from MONDAY, the 8th instant, on the premises of the Framji Cowasji Institute, Dhobee Talao. The Reading-Room will remain daily open from 7 a.m. (St. Time) to 7 p.m. (St. Time).

By Order,
VINAYAK A. J. KIRTIKAR,
Secretary.
R1535

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on the SECOND FLOOR on MONDAY, the 8th April, 1929, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office, High Court,
Bombay, 5th April, 1929.
32034

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of May, 1929, at 5-0 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1928.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of MEMBERS of the Company will be closed from the 1st May to the 14th May, 1929, both days inclusive.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1929.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.

The Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts will be posted to Shareholders in the near future.
32032

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE,

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of coal ashes collected on the Bulsar district and branches and will be received in the Agent's office, Church Gate, Bombay, up to 1-0 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, 1929.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2|- per form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 500|- in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, Broad Gauge System, Chief Auditor's office, Bombay, by each Tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise it will not be considered.

N. B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender).

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

(Sd.) J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate, 22nd March, 1929.
31993

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 187 of 1926.

BAI WAWOOJIBAI, widow of Chandulal Dadoba Parelkar Plaintiff.

vs.

SADANAND RAMKRISHNA PARELKAR ..... Defendant.

and

Suit No. 188 of 1926.

BAI WAWOOJIBAI, widow of Chandulal Dadoba Parelkar Plaintiff.

vs.

SADANAND RAMKRISHNA PARELKAR ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suits and bearing date the 7th day of August, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 8th day of April, 1929, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or buildings thereon situate at Mahim Agar and Walu Road, Madhali Pakhali, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing G Ward Nos. 3005 (1), 3005(2), 3005(3), 3006, 3019, 1572 and Street Nos. 470, 470A, 470B, 471, 472, 470C to 470F, 484, 484A, 484B and 572 and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 472, New No. 4274, Old Survey No. 577, New Survey No. 1684, admeasuring 7135 square yards and bounded as follows:—on the East by the property of Kashinath Devji on the West and North by public passage and on the South partly by the property secondly hereinafter described and partly by the property of Antoni Doming and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1104 Lower Parel Division.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land together with gardens trees and shrubs standing thereon situate at Mahim Agar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Old No. 376, New No. 4121, Old Survey No. 1|576, New Survey No. 1|2958, Cadastral Survey No. 1104 of Lower Parel Division admeasuring 3346 2|9 square yards and bounded as follows:—on the East and South by public passage, on the North partly by the property of Wasudeo Millaji and partly by the Municipal property and on the West by the property of Lakshman Haru Ghaty.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKORDAS, DARU, HEMANY AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1929.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31961

NOTICE OF APPEAL.

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, HYDERABAD-DECCAN.
Suit No. 8 of 1337 Fasli.
CLAIM:—Rs. 49,057-14-0.
Sett NAROTAM MURARJI v. KANAIYA LAL and others.

To

KANAIYA LAL RANCHORDAS DUVAY, Gujrati, aged 50, occupation trade, carrying on business at Latur, District Usmanabad, residing at Gandevi, Chaupati Road, House No. 34, Bombay.

WHEREAS in the above suit Sett Narotam Murarji, the appellant, has preferred an appeal from the decree of the Sessions Court, Gulbarga, dated 24th Shehrewar, 1336 Fasli, and as the case is of high value, it is ordered that you should make arrangement to have the papers printed. Summonses were issued on your name many times, but returned unserved as you could not be found. The notice is therefore published that you should personally or through a pleader arrange for the printing of the same within three weeks from the date of this notice. On your failure to do so, the application will be dealt with according to law without any further reference to you.

REGISTRAR.

(Sd.)
TRANSLATOR.
Hyderabad-Deccan,
31st March 1929.
27th Ardibehist, 1338 F.
32033

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2029 of 1926.

ROWJI SOJPAL and others .. Plaintiffs

vs.

(1) BOMONJI RUTTONJI CONTRACTOR, in his personal capacity and as administrator of the respective estates of his deceased father Rustomji Ruttonji Contractor and his deceased mother Soonabai, widow of the said Rustomji Ruttonji Contractor, (2) AIMAI, wife of the said Bomonji Rustomji Contractor and (3) RUTTONJI RUSTOMJI CONTRACTOR ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 5th day of November, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 8th day of April, 1929, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Mody Bay Estate of the Bombay Port Trust in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 387 7|9 square yards and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust, on or towards the South by Carver Street, on or towards the East by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees about to be leased to Pallonji Ruttonji Contractor and on or towards the West by vacant land, belonging to the said Trustees about to be leased to Shuroo Rusab, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3480 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1155, Fort Division and are situated in the Registration District of Bombay together with the buildings standing thereon bearing Municipal Ward Nos. 2734-35 and Street Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 48.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 113, Esplanade Road Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1929.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner,
31928

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the joint family property and credits standing in the name of GHELABHOY OTAMCHAND alias GHELABHAI OOTAMCHAND, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, doing joint family business in pearls ..... Deceased.

(1) TALAKCHAND GHELABHAI,

(2) GABUBHAI GHELABHAI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, the sons of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Sheik Memon Street, outside the Fort ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if any they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Eighteenth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 18th day of February, 1929.

Messrs. SHAH AND CHINUBHAI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
32035

WHAT?

Is she really coming?

YES!

MISS DOLLY

Coming on the 13th inst.

AT

KRISHNA CINEMA,

Dubash Theatre

Note the Opening Date.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KUMBHARWADA, NEAR TWO TANKS KNOWN AS RAHIMBUX BUILDINGS WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Messrs. Haji Mahomed Ramjanally and others, the proving Executors of the last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto of Ramjan Gulamhusein, the deceased Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of July 1923 and made between Rahimbux of the one part and Ramjan Gulamhoosein of the other part and further charge bearing date the 10th day of May 1926 and made between the said Rahimbux Khodabux of the one part and the said Ramjan Gulamhoosein of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 13th day of April 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises the undermentioned property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Land or Ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses now and hereafter standing thereon and situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 369 and 2|9 (three hundred and sixty nine and two-ninths) square yards or thereabouts and forming part of the Land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 7510 and New Survey Nos. 5640-5641 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 4064 and 4065 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward Nos. 7623, 7622 and Street Nos. 213, 215, 217 and 219.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the said Executors of the deceased Mortgagee at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,923 BALES HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public Auction on TUESDAY, the 9th April, 1929, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, on Plot No. D57|59, by order of the Insurance Offices concerned the following cotton damaged by fire and water that salved from the late fire that occurred in the Jetha of Mr. Odhowjee Shiwjee:—

About 1,923 bales Cotton Khandesh (Chopda, Amalner, Shirpur); Khandwa; Burhanpur; Senawad; Kurdiwadi.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

The loose cotton will be sold on open ground near the Cotton Exchange.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

Wait and Watch

For the Arrival of

Miss Dolly

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF INDIA RUBBER DELIVERY HOSE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned:—

4 cases about 647 feet India Rubber Delivery Hose 2-1/4in. bore.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Manilal Kher and Sequeira, Attorneys for the Trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Muljee B. Bharbhaya, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, furniture such as "Chubb" safe on stand, cupboards, cabinet, dressing table, rocking and easy chairs, glass door book cases, chairs, teapoys, hat-stand, bedstead, easel, mattresses, etc., etc., belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

(TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at S. R. Bomanji's Bungalow, Napean Road, Malabar Hill, valuable sprecially ordered-out household furniture by John Roberts and others, such as dining table and chairs, dinner waggons, side-boards, dressers, plated glass top-writing tables, handsome partitions, brocade screens, drawing room Jacobean suites, book cases, cabinets, velvet curtains, meat-safe, ice-box, glass and panel door almyrahs, chest of drawers, child's folding pram., wicker chairs, English refrigerator, saddlery, garden plants with wooden tubs and garden implements, etc., etc.

The property of A. A. Pallis, Esq., Manager, Messrs. Ralli Bros.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HIGH CLASS CUT AND BEVELLED GLASS FURNITURE, ETC.

(TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai's Bungalow, next to Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road (where the kit has been brought from Junagad State for sale) very valuable and handsome household plated bevelled mirror back furniture such as swings, bedsteads with musical organs, best plated bevelled mirror back and velvet lined artistic made cabinets and show-cases, ward robes, baba-swings, very old and rare "Shimag's" stone kharals, Bohemian glass, vases, boxes, etc., cut glass, electric light chandeliers, wall mirrors, marble statues, with electric lights, silk-lined drawing room suites, very rare candelabra, carved round and writing tables, chairs, ceiling fans, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE NEAR THE MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BUILDING, OPPOSITE THE CEMETRY GATE, SEWREE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT GOOLANJI HILL ROAD SEWREE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 805 of 1925 (The Central Bank of India Ltd. vs. Ebrahim Esmail and others) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY the 11th instant, sell by public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Leasehold land situate at Goolanji Hill Road, Sewree, admeasuring, on joint survey with the Government Surveyor about 1081 sq. yards bearing Cadastral Survey No. 235 of the Parel-Sewree Division and bounded on the North by the premises hereinafter secondly described, on the South by a land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 237 of the same Division, on the East partly by the premises hereinafter secondly described and partly by a strip of land and on the West by a vacant Government land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 236 of the same Division.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Lease hold land situate at Goolanji Hill Road, admeasuring on joint survey with the Government Surveyor about 2042 sq. yards, bearing Collector's New No. 17146, New Survey Nos. 1, 22442, Cadastral Survey No. 234 of the Parel Division and bounded on the North by Goolanji Hill Road, on the East by a public Road and on the South-West partly by the premises hereinbefore firstly described and partly by Government land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1/235 of the Parel Sewree Division.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of Lease hold land situate at Goolanji Hill Road, admeasuring on joint survey with the Government Surveyor about 3156 sq. yards, bearing New No. 17146, New Survey Nos. 1A, 2/2366, Cadastral Survey 1/234 of the Parel Sewree Division and bounded on the North by Goolanji Hill Road, on the West by a public road, and on the South-East partly by the premises hereinafter fourthly described and partly by land belonging to the Mackenzie Saw Mills.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece of land of the Toka Tenure situate at Goolanji Hill Road, admeasuring about 493 sq. yards, bearing New Survey No. 2/A/2365 (part), Cadastral Survey No 233 (part) of the Parel Sewree Division and bounded on the North by Goolanji Hill Road, on the South by the property of Mackenzie Saw Mills, on the East by the property of Mrs. Shirinbai Burjorji Kapadia and on the West by the premises hereinbefore thirdly described.

The messuages, tenements, and buildings standing on the properties hereinbefore described are assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1202 (1a), etc., Street Nos. 130, etc., Sewree Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT HUZURIA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 887 of 1928 (Bai Khatunbai alias Fatmabai, widow of Siddick Sadulla and others. vs. Mir Akbar Sadulla and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 3rd May next, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate on the East side of Huzuria Street, admeasuring about 78 7/9 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 1278, New No. 8442, Old Survey No. 2396, New Survey No. 3852, Cadastral Survey No. 1203, and assessed by the Municipality under EWard No. 195, Street Nos. 95-97, and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by Huzuria Street, on the North by the property of Mahomed Syed and on the South by the house of Miya Jan bin Tina Gazie.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Win and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

OF 26 YEARS' FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Letter No. of the firm:—28250.

To

Messrs. K. P. RAY and J. P. RAY BROS. (Regd.),
Diabetes and Asthma Specialists,
Post Box No. 2.,
Dept. No. 5, Delhi.

Dear Sirs,

I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful effect of your Asthma Specific I used your medicine to the full term of 3 months and I am glad to say that I am now perfectly free from the troublesome symptoms of the cursed malady.

I do not get any symptom of the disease since February last. I got perfect sleep at night on the 4th or 5th day after the use of the medicine.....

I trust those suffering from the troublesome effects of the disease even from childhood should give the medicine a fair trial and thus secure the boon and blessings of life.

BAZLUL KARIM,
Retired Magistrate,
63, Taltollah Lane, Calcutta.

Note.—Testimonials are sent free. FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

5

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
Krishna's Highly Popular Production

Chandrakant

Written by Mr. M. G. DAVE,

Featuring

MISS GULAB, MISS ARMELINE and Mr. NANDRAM.

Also

STAGE DANCE

by

Miss MOHINI (Ekbal)

STAGE DANCE and SINGING the Sweet Music

TIME AS USUAL.

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road

EDWARD THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

At 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

BY

Miss SELMA

The Charming Egyptian Dancer and

Miss BLANCHE

The fascinating Turkish Artist.

In conjunction with

ALL COMIC CINEMA PROGRAMME.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p. m.

The Internationally Famous Mirror and Fire Dancer

MLLE. AMETA

In Conjunction with

THE UNTAMED LADY

Featuring

GLORIA SWANSON

A Paramount Comedy de Luxe.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW,

At 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

HEAR AND SEE

The Enchantress of the Screen—

POLA NEGRI

In her First Synchronized Production:—

LOVES OF AN ACTRESS

Story of a Great Actress, who toyed with men's hearts to attain her own ends.. her first Realisation of True Love and how she lost it.....

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

At 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

We know you thought Clara Bow just about the darlingest, most vivacious little Miss ever in "It". But wait till you get acquainted with

ROUGH HOUSE ROSIE

A PARAMOUNT PRODUCTION de LUXE

CLARA BOW
CLARA BOW
CLARA BOW

Outhits "It" in this Merry tale of Tenth Avenue's toughest—the girl whose sweetie fell so hard—You'll fall too for Clara.

THE THRILLING EXPLOITS OF A BOY SCOUT!

Ten Chapters of Whirlwind Adventure and Epic Heroism!

14 year old youngster **BEN ALEXANDER**

"SCOTTY OF THE SCOUTS".

Starring **BEN ALEXANDER** a boy Star.

First Instalment

This chapter-play is dedicated to the greatest patriotic movement of modern civilization.

THE BOY SCOUTS

W. RAY JOHNSTON presents A DUKE WORNE SERIAL PRODUCTION
"SCOTTY OF THE SCOUTS"
STARRING BEN ALEXANDER
Episode three
The PLUNGE of DOOM

11 exciting Reels.

SEE

A fearless boy crouched over a wheel of a speeding power boat—Bullet whined and sang about the youngster's ears — found its bullet in the gasoline tank—with a shattering roar the boat was blown to bits. And the boy—!

SANDHURST ROAD.

5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m Daily, Sat., Sun., Wed. & Friday at 3 p.m.

THE GLOBE

UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE'S

LATEST HISTORICAL PICTURE

BLOOD for BLOOD

In the year about 325 B. C. a young Aryan swore:—

"My friend, I swear that Seleukos will pay in

BLOOD FOR THY BLOOD."

Why?

Well, See it on the Screen at the

Imperial Cinema

From SATURDAY 13th APRIL.

Coming Shortly

RAJA-SANYAS

APPLY FOR BOOKINGS:—

UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE

21, BOMBAY ROAD, KIRKEE.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(LAMINGTON ROAD) PRESENTS

TO-NIGHT AND DURING THIS WEEK

A MARVELLOUS FRENCH PRODUCTION.

In the Shadows OF THE Harem

A Beautiful Story of an Orient Fantasy, with Gujarati, Hindi and Urdu titles. It is a love romance which will keep you spell-bound from commencement till end.

TO MISS TO REPENT.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS AT 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.

COMING NEXT SATURDAY

UNITED PICTURE SYNDICATE'S HISTORICAL PICTURE.

"BLOOD FOR BLOOD"

AMUSEMENTS.

What Happened TO Dolly?

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Flaming Beauty GRETA GARBO
The Divine Woman
In 8 Parts
Based on The Story of Sarah Bernhardt.

EVERYBODY SAYS
Prof. SHANKER RAO'S
KARLEKAR GRAND CIRCUS
Is a First Class Show you will say the same
TWO SHOWS
TO-DAY & SUNDAY
At 5 and 9-30 P.M. (S.T.) Sharp
Grand Change of Programme
COME AND WITNESS
The Automobile Giants
DESPREZ BROTHERS
DESPREZ BROTHERS
DESPREZ BROTHERS
DEFY DEATH
DEFY DEATH
By their dangerous Leap into the space of 60 feet
Double Forward Somersault
In a most terrifying motor car in mid-air turns never shown in India
During the First week thousands visited and Revisited and still they come to have a glimpse of the world's latest and greatest spectacular
Event By The Nerveless
DESPREZ BROTHERS
OF PARIS
PROF. SHANKER RAO
The Wild Animal Monarch with his Lion Acrobats
ORIGINAL & SENSATIONAL
JIMMY DUO
In their peerless
GYROSCOPIC ACT IN MID-AIR
THE GREAT JENKINS FAMILY
Acrobatic Specialists
Bare-Back Riders and Funny Clowns
HALTER DUO
Sensational Comedy Cyclists
Direct from Fuller-Circuit—Paris
MISS ALBERTIA
The Famous Snake Charmer and Flower Girl
MISS NAN
The Queen of Silver Wire, The only of its kind.
DON'T MISS THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY
Two Weeks only in Bombay and Thence to Poona Direct.
Plan at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.
(Except Holidays).
REMEMBER: KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS
AT OPP. MINT NEAR TOWNHALL

AMUSEMENTS.

Happy News for All
Sharda Film Company
DECIDES
To Present a BEAUTIFUL COMEDY.
Featuring all the Stars therein
SHATTERED HOPES
TIME: AT 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOW AT 3 P.M. On Saturday and Sunday.
WEST-END CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Commencing From SATURDAY the 6th April, 1929.
(L. H. Kanhere's Super Jewel)
Director: HOMI MASTER, Writer: M. G. DAVE.
"LAXMI OF LANKA"
A gorgeous fairy tale depicting the high moral "Character is the Mightiest" of all the things. Lavishly produced at the Kohinoor Studio after several months of hard efforts, and efficiently enacted by all the "Kohinoor Artists". This production is a Masterpiece Record—Smasher:—
SEE IT AT THE
Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

There is no need to-day for any woman to be ashamed of her complexion; a beautiful clear skin is her natural birthright. Blotchy, discoloured complexions are always the result of failure to remove the accumulations of dead, decaying tissue clogging the new skin underneath, which is only waiting to show itself in all its fresh beauty.

A BEAUTIFUL SKIN IS YOURS!

Science has provided an aid to nature in Mercolized Wax, which, gently massaged into the skin occasionally, dissolves away all the minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle, leaving the young, healthy skin underneath pure and fresh-looking, as nature intended it to be.

MERCOLIZED WAX
(Registered Trade Mark)

Get some from your Chemist or Stores and use it to-night and note the wonderful improvement in your complexion in a few days.
DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.
Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

WHEN THE SLEEPER WALKS.

STRANGE ANECDOTES FROM LIFE.

What is the cause of sleep-walking—that strange state in which the dreamer proceeds to put his dream into practice?

The thoughts uppermost in the person's mind the previous day often have bearing on it. Thus, a girl at school, worrying over lessons, got up in the night and looked at her books. A lad of eight, fond of a new rocking-horse, rose in his sleep, went into the nursery and mounted it. The motion awoke him, and he was much astonished to find himself thus engaged. What is in the mind just prior to sleep may provoke the act.

GIRL'S STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

A lady, on going to bed, took with her a magazine she knew her brother was wishing to read. She read it in her bed-room for some time before she went to sleep. In the course of the night she got up, went to her brother's room, and laid it on his bed. In the morning she had no recollection of having done so.

In sensitive minds a great desire may cause intellectual work to be done in sleep A good instance of this occurred in a girl whose father had lately died in debt. The mother, having given up her country house sent her daughter to a day school, telling her she must profit to the uttermost by the teaching she could so ill afford to give her.

These words made such an impression that the girl took her school-books up to bed with her, intending to learn her task early next day. On waking up and applying her mind to her lessons, she was astonished to find every morning that she had learnt them already! Thus writes a Mental Specialist in "Answers."

LEARNING WHILE SHE SLEPT.

This was a great sourced of puzzlement until her mother happened to go into her daughter's room late one night and saw her seated at the window in her nightdress laboriously studying her books while in a sound sleep. She was trying, to the best of her ability, to obey her mother's wish "to profit to the uttermost by the instruction given her."

The acts performed in these dream states may be much more complicated. A clergyman, who was a sleep-walker, one night in the middle of the winter dreamed that he was walking on the bank of a river and saw a child fall into the water. The severity of the cold did noto hinder him from hurrying to the rescue. He threw himself full length on the bed, in the position of a man swimming, and imitated all his movements. Feeling some of the bedclothes, which had gathered in a heap on one corner of the bed, he believed this to be the child and grasping it with one hand, with the other went through the motions of swimming back to the bank of the supposed river.

"CURES" THAT DO HARM.

There he laid down his burden and came out shivering and chattering his teeth as if he were really getting out of an icy river. Asking for brandy, he drank it with pleasure, and spoke of the great relief it acorded him. Notwithstanding all these incidents, he did not wake.

We can see, then, that the action of a sleepwalker can often be understood only when the dream is remembered on waking. One girl always dreamt that the room was full of boiling water and she was trying to escape from it. Another found herself out of bed, and in the morning discovered she had drapped a large shawl carefully round the candlestick which was on the chair by the bedside. The explanation was that she had dreamt that she had saved a shipwrecked sailor, for whom the candlestick had done duty.

Though it is true that in the majority of instances no harm comes to the sleepwalker, occasionally serious and even fatal accidents do occur. Much more rarely, a sleeper may attack another person.

Cases are even on record of persons attemping suicide during sleep-walking. In one remarkable instance a lady tried to kill herself while in her doctor's presence. This patient, when awake, was dejected, not without domestic reasons, but never endeavoured to harm herself except in sleep

Most sleep-walking occurs in children, and it is then that the tendency. If possible, should be nipped in the bud. There should be no delay in the attempt to discover the cause of the mental uneasiness, which commonly will be found to have its source in some unpleasant experience.

To prevent anything of this sort, parents from the outset of their children's lives should guard them from undue emotional shocks, and so thain them that they do not become morbidly self-centred. There is no need to worry about isolated instances of sleep-walking unless there are at the same time other signs of nervous disturbance.

Years ago, when sleep-walking was much less understood than it is now, somewhat drastic attempts at cures were made. One schoolmaster used to pour buckets of cold water over any boy whom he found wandering about in this way.

When, a young girl is said to have been cured by being well whipped on the spot. Such measures, however, may be provocative of much harm, and should never be used.

On the whole, control at home is quite simple. If possible, a sleep-walker should have someone sleeping in the same room with him. Some people advocate the placing of a strip of oil-cloth beside the bed, with the idea that the cold touch may awaken him as he steps upon it. The window and door should be so fixed so that they cannot be opened except to a small degree, thus allowing no one to pass out.

DON'T MAKE THEM ANXIOUS.

If seen, the sleep-walker should be gently led back to bed. In all probability he will not awake. And any abrupt speech should be avooded, as it is naturally startling to be suddenly aroused. No mechanical restraint interfering with the sleeper's movements should on any account be used. It is well to shield the bed-room window from any possible bright light that might shine through, and to dispense with any artificial light.

As a rule, giving drugs is not to be recommended. If any special treatment becomes necessary, it will have to be mental, not physical. Care should always be taken not to arouse any anxiety in the mind of the sleep-walker about his state. Otherwise he may develop insomnia.

Bring out that Hidden Charm

HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

Beautiful hair is simply healthy, *well-nourished* hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR.

Of Chemists, stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 3/6, 8/- & 5/6 per bottle)
KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

Film-Free Teeth
are white and sparkling
They provide the utmost science knows in tooth and gum protection

DON'T believe your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You can restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way leading dentists advise.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. A slippery coating that covers them, absorbs stains, hides their color and invites tooth and gum troubles.

Ordinary dentifrices will not successfully remove it.

Now, thanks to modern science, there is a way to combat that film.

Just obtain a tube of the dentifrice called Pepsodent. Combat that film tonight; clear white teeth are beautiful. Note the amazing difference in your smile.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta. 8-22-B

The best Baby can get

In 4 sizes of all Chemists and Stores

Send 4d. in stamps for sample to:
HUTCHINSON & Co Ltd.
26 Jamieson Street,
SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Horlick's is the best possible food you can procure failing mother's milk. It is prescribed by doctors and is recommended by medical men all over the world. It nourishes the baby making firm healthy flesh and building up a sturdy frame.

In 4 sizes of all Bazaars & Stores

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
" Subscribed	"	3,56,05,275
" Paid-up	"	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	"	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, April 4.

Total Bullion,	£154500,000
Public Deposits,	£17,800,000
Other Deposits,	£104,600,000
Government Securities,	£60,000,000
Other Securities,	£29,600,000
Notes and Coin,	£51,100,000
Notes in Circulation,	£363,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities,	41.79 p.c.

N. B. Please note that hitherto the Silver Coin held in the Issue Department has been included in "Total Bullion", but this has now been deleted.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 4.

May close at s. 8/10 1/4d.	3/4d.
July close at s. 9/1 3/8d.	3/4d.
Oct. close at s. 9/3 7/6d	5/8d.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 4.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25.
C. & F. Calcutta,
July/Sept., per cwt., 12/-1/2
Oct/Dec., per cwt., 12/3
C. & F. Bombay,
July/Sept., per cwt., 12/2-3/4
C. & F. Karachi,
July/Sept., per cwt. 12/3-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 4.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Spot 1b. 0/11 Sellers

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 4.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton £8:7:6
Apl/May S'ment. Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay ton £18:0:0
Apl/May S'ment Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton £18:0:0
Apl/May S'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, April 4.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton., £18:0:0
Apl/May S'ment. Sellers
Linseed, La Plata C.I.F. ton., £15:16:3
March S'ment. Hull Paid.
Linseed, Bombay ton £18:10:0
Apl/May S'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 4.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt., 28/6-3/4 May/Aug delivery, Buyers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt., 29/3 Sep/Dec, delivery Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York April 4.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7, Quality) Spot 17-3/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool April 4.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York April 4.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	20,000

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET

London, April 4.

Rozario Santa per 64 lb Cargoes, 43/3 April S'ment. Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 63-12 lb Cargoes, 43/1-1/2 Apl/May S'ment. Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 43/3 Afloat to Hull. Buyers.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, No offerings.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY April 5.

Despite better advices from American Maarkets, the local Cotton Market ruled quiet on account of absence of buying. The market opened at Rs. 353/8 for Broach A. M. Delivery and at Rs. 365/8 for July August delivery. In the early part of the session there was some scattered buying which hardened prices by As 8/- but later on there was increased selling. Opening Liverpool advices were steady but subsequent decline influenced increased selling pressure which caused weakness in the local market. Closing rates were as under:—

Broach A.M.	351/12
" J. A.	363/12
Oomra May	315/8
" July	325
Bengal May	260/8
" July	269

The ready Cotton market was dull with little demand confined to lower grades only.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY April 5.

April	288.90	+1.00
July	237.10	+0.20
Oct.	237.70	+0.20

COTTON TENDERS.

BOMBAY April 5.

To day being tender day 6,300 Bales of Cotton were tendered against F. G. Mr. G. Broach A. M. delivery. The total number of tenders so far amounts to 12,200 Bales:—

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 5.

Bengal 263 May
Broach 354 A.M.
Broach 366 J.A.
Umra 319 May
Umra 326 July

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	—	276	271	263 256
Sind	—	278	273	265 258
Punjab	—	274	269	261 254
Rajputana	—	276	271	263 256
Broach	—	366	361	354 349
Punjab American		366	361	354 349
Cutch	—	376	371	364 359
Umra no. 3	329	323	317	307 —
C. P. No. 1	349	343	337	327 —
C. P. No. 2	339	333	327	317 —
Khandesh	—	—	292	282 —
Muthia			272	262 252

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 5.

200 Japan T. & Co. Barwaha 316
100 Japan T. & Co. Indore 306
300 Japan T. & Co. Ujjain 307
200 Japan T. & Co. Khandesh 278/280
100 Japan T. & Co. Senabad 278
200 Toyomankwa Malkapur 288
100 Forbes & Co. Senabad 309
200 Ralli Bros. Banusa 260/262
100 Toyomankwa Senabad 298
100 H. Nensh & Co. Shegoon 308
100 P. R. Vakharia Malkapur 282
200 Volkart Bros. Shirpur 288
100 P. Vrystal & Co. Nandura 298
100 Langli & Co. C. P. No. 2 317
100 Gokuldas dossa Broach 361
100 A. Damodar & Co. Nagpur 305
200 Birla Bros. Saitu 284 1/2
200 Nisso & Co. Berar 300
100 Aboobakar & Co. Berar 300

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 4.

Chartered Bank of India A. and C.	£20-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£132
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£52
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£87.3/8
Conversion Loan	£77
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£101
Rupee Paper 3.1/2 p.c.	£52-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£57-3/4
Indian Stock 3.1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£67-3/4
Consols	£2.5/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£92.1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, April 4

Demand Bills 484.62

LONDON METALS.

London, April 4.

Copper, Braziers	£122
Yellow Metal	£92
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£23-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24, gauge	£13.1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£218-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 4.

T T Berlin on London	20.46.3/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.10-3/4
T T Brussels on London	34.96
T T Madrid on London	32.18
T T Milan on London	92.73
T T Berne on London	25.22
T T Paris on London	124.21
T T London on Prague	163.85

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 4.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4/4/11

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 4.

The market opened to-day at a decline of 3 points on easier Liverpool advices and favourable weather. Scattered liquidation added a further decline of 4 points but short coverings and trade buying recovered all lost points and prices were quoted 5 points above previous closing.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Petel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 4th inst.:—

July Highest 19.89 (at the close) lowest 19.66 (10.16 a.m.).

New York Market improved on trade buying.

Reuter New York:

May Higest 20.43 lowest 20.22 New York early declined on favourable weather but rallied later on trade buying and covering by shorts.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Heavy liquidation state longs with better weather discouraging buyers.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friendsd dated 4th April 1929:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.

"Think the market is oversold."

"Better trade demand."

"We hardly think the reaction will go much further."

"We still favour the bull side."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.

"No rains cool night."

"Cotton market now starting show resistance."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Messrs. cGrunning and Co.

"Decline owing to good weather report. Planting is progressing rapidly. Spinners are out of the market. Think it better to buy down than go short."

Messrs Newall & Clayton.—have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office,—

"Good weather and better weevil report than expected influencing long liquidation."

From New York:—"Heavy selling at the opening of the market well absorbed. Later rallied on short covering. Less selling pressure Market has a better undertone. Piece goods and yarn markets quiet and a shade easier."

Messrs Breul Co. have received the following cable dated 4th inst., from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Expect lagging market in the immediate future unless we have distinctly unfavourable weather."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York April 4.

May	20.41+11
July	19.88+10
October	19.58+11
December	19.87+09
January	19.87+09
Middling Spot	20.55+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York April 4.

May	19.74+11
July	19.81+10
Middling Spot	19.49+10

NEW YORK.

New York April 4.

New York. 10.55 A.M. (As known in Liverpool closing time)

May	20.32
July	20.75
October	Unquoted
New Yonk 11.45 A.M.	
May	20.31
July	19.76
October	19.66

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool April 4.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.20—20
Scinde, Fine	7.45—20
Scinde Superfine	7.70—20
Bengal, Good	6.95—20
Bengal, Fully Good	7.20—20
Bengal Fine	7.45—20
Oomra, Good	7.55—20
Oomra, Fully Good	7.85—20
Oomra Fine	8.15—20
Broach, Fully Good	8.85—20
Broach Fine	9.10—20
Broach Superfine	9.35—20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool April 4.

May	17.98—19
July	18.20—20
October	18.38—17
November	18.43—17
January	18.84—16
March	18.86—16
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	18.90—35

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

May per bushel 1.18.3/8	1/8
July per bushel 1.21-7/8	0.
Sept. 1.24	0.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Asso. Ltd.)
Bombay, April 5.

SILVER.

London ready 25/14
London Forward 25/14
America cent. 56/516
China op. 2/6/5 clo. 2/6/5
Ready 58/12
Chaitra op. 58/12 clo. 58/12
Chaitra Highest 58/12 Lowest 58/12
Vaisakh op. 58/12 clo. 58/12
Vaisakh Highest 58/12 Lowest 58/12
Tejimandi—Chaitra -/8/- Vaisakh -/14/

GOLD.

Ready 21/7
Teji Mandi -/1/- -/1/3
Chaitra 21/71
Vaisakh 21/7/9
National lagadi 21/9/3
Narayan Monaj lagadi 21/8/9

LONDON SILVER

London, April 4.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	25-7/8
Forward	25-7/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 4.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4.1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5.3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5.3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, April 4.

The Liverpool market opened easy at a decline of 11 points being influenced by favourable weather reports. There was heavy liquidation by stale longs. The buyers were discouraged by favourable weather report and the session after ruling quiet closed at a decline of 13 points.

WEATHER REPORT.

Slightly warmer. Slight rain over Memphis. The balance of the cotton belt partly cloudy.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool April 4.

	Opening	Closing
April		10.37—13
May	10.47	10.45—13
June		10.42—13
July	10.49	10.47—13
August		10.42—13
September		10.39—13
October	10.38	10.36—13
November		10.34—13
November		10.34—13
December		10.34—13
January	10.35	10.33—13
February		10.33—13
March	10.37	10.34—12
April		10.39—06
Middling Spot		10.65—15

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 5.

E. P. Bales.	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date	4-4-29 8684000	7531000
" Yesterday	do 2000	10000
Exports to date	do 6834000	5999000
Stock at Ports	28-3-29 1776000	778000
" Interior Towns	do. 753000	864000
" Liverpool	28-3-29 1089000	774000
Visible Supply	28-3-29 4511000	4585000
Quantity in Sight	do. 14156000	12471000

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 5.

Ready as well as Forward prices have dropped by about 1/2 Anna per cwt. yesterday's closing quotations. The Market on the whole has ruled steady.

The following are the closing quotations bazaar to-day:—

F. White Java Sugar:—
—Ready Rs. 13/12/6 per cwt,
Transhipment Rs. 8/14 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 8/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 8/14 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 8/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 8/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Octo-Dec. Rs. 8/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—March Rs. 8/3/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R B. Beet Sugar:—April Rs. 8/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Refined Beet Sugr:—March Rs. 8/3/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 5.

	cwts.
Wheat	150,893
Linseed	7,580
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	2,052
Gingellyseeds	536
Poppyseeds	57
Groundnuts	8,046
Castorseeds	7,231
Rice	28,934
Myrabollams	2,264
Cottonseeds	10,508
Gram	585
Joowar	1,358
Barley	601
Bajree	2,215
	tons.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, April 5.

Linseed May	10 14 6
Linseed Sept.	11 4 9
Wheat May	8 3 3
Wheat Sept.	8 0 0
Coal	1,917

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 5th

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1-5 15-16
D. D 1-5 31-32
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1-5 31-32. Ready
Banks Selling D D 1-6
Banks Selling T T 1-5 15-16. April
Banks Selling T T May 1-5 29-32.
Banks Buying T T 1-6.
Banks Buying D D 1-6 1-32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. April 1-6 15-16
Banks Buying 3 mos. May 1-6 5-16.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. T T 275 1-2.
Banks Selling T T 275 1-4.
Banks Buying T T 274 1-4.
Banks Buying 3 mos.
PARIS.
Banks Selling D D 928.
Banks Buying D D 938.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 950.
JAPAN.
Banks Selling T T 122 3-4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 119 3-4
HONGKONG.
Banks Selling D D 135. 1-2
SHANGHAI
Banks Selling D D 171 1-2.
SINGAPORE.
Banks Selling D D 155.
JAVA.
Banks Selling D D 90 7-8.
CROSS RATE:—
New York-London 4.85 1-4.
4th instant.
Shanghai-London 2-6- 3-8. 5th inst
Japan-London 1-10. 4th inst
London-Paris 124.20.
London-Belgium 34.950.
London-Switzerland 25.22
London-Italy 92.75.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

	3rd inst.	4th inst.
Gold	£4.4.11 1-2	£4.4.11
Silver London Ready	25 29-32	25 7-8
Silver London Forward	25 7/8	25 7-8
Silver New York Ready	56 3-8	56 1-4
London Discounts 3 mos	5 3-8 %	5 3-8%
London Discounts 6 mos.	5 1-2%	5 1-2%

Imperial Bank Rate 8%
Bank of England Rate 5 1-2%
MONEY:—
Inter Bank Call 6 1-2%
3 mos. 5 1-2%
6 mos. 4 %
12 mos. 4 1-2 %
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 5

	Rs.	as.
3 1-2 % Rupee Paper	72	0
4 % Conversion Loan due 1931-36	92	0
4 % Loan due 1934-37	91	12
4 % Loan due 1960-70	83	12
4 1-2 % Bonds due 1934	96	2
4 1-2 % Loan due 1955-60	94	5
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47	99	4
5 per % Loan due 1935	100	6
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933,	100	8
5 % Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55	103	6
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax-Free due 1930	101	6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931	102	5
6 % Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932	103	5
6-1-2 % B'by Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935	107	8
4 % Port Trust due 1974	81	0
4 % Municipal due 1974	81	0
4 % Improvement Trust due 1974	81	0
6 % Bombay Municipal due 1954	108	0
6 % Municipal due 1929-49	100	0

Forward Rates 19th April Sett.

3 1-2 % Rupee Paper Rs.	72	0	0
5 per cent 1945-55	103	6	0

Tone of Market:—Steady

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Mills Co., Ld.,)
EX GODOWN, BOMBAY.
Bombay, April 5.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 563/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 124/- per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 50/- per ton.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 5.

3 Months Discounts 5 3/8 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 5 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England rate 5 1/2 p.c.
Money Call 6 1/2 p.c.
One Month 6 p.c.
Three Months 5 1/4 p.c.
Six Months 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone of Money Market: Easy
Imperial Bank of India rate 8 p.c.

Tone of Silver:—India a small buyer. No special feature. Market is quiet.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 5.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 53/4 Highest Rs. 56/3 Closing Rs. 53/10/9
Castor seeds Delivery Sept. Opening 56/- highest 56/3, closing 56/0/6
Cattonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4/9/1 1/2 Closing Rs. 4/0/6
Groundnut Seeds May Opening Rs. 52/5 highest 52/9 Closing Rs. 52/8/3.

TRADE AND FINANCE

Relative Ease of Money

INVESTMENT DEMAND IN GILT-EDGED SECURITIES

—:o:—

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent).

Bombay, April 5.

Owing to the Easter Holidays, business in all markets was on a restricted scale.

MONEY.

Monetary conditions were relatively easy during the week and call funds were placed at 6 to 6-1/2 p.c. The trade demand has declined for the third week in succeession, this time by nearly Rs. 2 crores. The market received Rs. 78 lacs for interest payments on 2nd April and Rs. 1 1/2 crores to-day for maturing Treasury bills. A further payment of Rs. 2 crores was made by the Imperial Bank of India to Government and this now leaves a balance of only Rs. 2 croes against Inland Bills. In view of the foregoing the market surmises that a reduction in the Bank rate to 7 p.c. will not be long delayed. Following are the fixed deposit rates: One month 5-1/2 p.c., two months 5-1/4 p.c., three months 5 p.c. and six months 4 1/2 p.c.

The Government balance at the Imperial Bank on March 29th, the end of the fiscal year, stood at about Rs. 5.91 crores. In the next fortnight they will have to meet Treasury bills to the extent of some Rs. 2 crores, and Rs. 1-1/2 crores for interest on 1945-55 Loan. In order to meet these heavy obligations and in view of the fact that the trade demand is on he wane, it would seem reasonable to assume that Government will resort to borrowing by Treasury Bills, since expansion of currency at this juncture would not be in order.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India of 29th March 1929 shows a decrease of Rs. 79.68 lacs in the cash balance which now amounts to Rs. 10,83,78,000 as compared with Rs. 11.67 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 13.46, a decrease of 0.70 p.c. under last week. Loans and Inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 176.93 lacs and Rs. 38.94 lacs respectively, while Cash credits are up by Rs. 58.14 lacs. Government deposits have decreased by Rs. 22.60 lacs to Rs. 5.91 crores while other deposits have increased by 43.23 lacs to Rs. 71.70 crores. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 8 p.c.

The decline in Gilt Edged securities was checked this week and all scrips commanded better prices. The monetary situation and improved investment demand led to this condition. 3-1/2 p.c. Paper witnessed a sharp advance to Rs. 71-14 due mainly to bear covering. 5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan found buyers at Rs. 103/4 while a fair amount of business was put through in six per cents. 1930 being dealt in at Rs. 101/6, 1931 at Rs. 102-5 and 1932 at Rs. 103-5. 6 1/2 p.c. Bombay Development Loan improved to Rs. 107/8. 4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan is quoted at Rs. 83/12 and 1934-37 at Rs. 91-12. 4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan kept steady at Rs. 94-5 and 1931 Bonds steadied to Rs. 96-2.

EXCHANGE.

A quieter tone characterised sterling exchange, with buyers of ready T. T. at 1s. 6d. and sellers at no better than 1s. 5-31/32d. Easier money with small exports showing and somewhat improved enquiry for all remittances were the contributing factors. At the last bidding, Government secured only £80,000/- at 1s. 6d. against the one million invited. Forward rates, however, were not much affected and 1s. 5-31/32d. were available upto 15th April. The rate for May was 1s. 5-15/16d and that for June 1s. 5-29/32. July/August were quoted at 1s. 5-7/8d, while there were sellers for September at 1s. 5-29/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined and closed at dollar 4.85-1/4, French francs were quoted at 124.21 and the Belga at 34.96. The Italian lira was unmoved at 92.75.

A press communique issued by the Deputy Controller of Carrency dated the 2nd April stated that the total remittances to the Home Treasury during the financial year from 1st April 1928 to 30th March 1929 amounted to £30,810,000 including £2,625,000 remitted on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve.

GOLD.

The sharp rise in the price of gold last week was short-lived and ready fell by Re. 0-1-9 per tola to Rs. 21-7-0. Heavy shipments on the water and the daily offtake of only 15,000 tolas are responsible for this decline. Stocks on hand approximate 3 1/2 lacs tolas as a result of fresh arrivals. Ready sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 13-7-9 and there were sellers at Rs. 13-7-6 for delivery 24th April. In London the price of gold after declining to 84s. 10 1/4d. ended at 84s. 11d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-8-3 and 21-7-0 for ready, Rs. 21-7-9 and Rs. 21-7-0 for 24th April settlement and Rs. 21-8-0 and Rs. 21-7-6 for 24th May settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £60,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £200,000/-. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 43,38,671 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £40,000. About £430,000 of bar gold is booked for shipment from Durban to Bombay on 8th instant.

The Transvaal gold output for the month of February last amounted to 815,284 fine ounces as compared with 876,452 fine ounces for January 1929 and 816,133 fine ounces for February 1928.

SILVER.

Silver was steady during the early part, but assumed quietness in the mid-week and closed easy. The drop in the Shanghai-London rate as well as lower prices in London for the metal affected our market adversely. Both America and China Banks were more or less dormant. Ready again commanded a premium of some three annas per 100 tolas over the May settlement. Opening at Rs. 59-7, the quotation declined consistently to Rs. 58-14 per 100 tolas. In spite of this being the settlement week, the daily offtake was barely 145 bars, while stocks on hand are estimated at 3400 bars. However, the bazaar will ship an additional amount of the metal from London next week. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London fell from 2s. 6-11/16d. to 2s. 6-5/16d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 25-15/16d. and 25-7/8d. for ready and 26d. and 25-7/8d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 59-7 and Rs. 58-14 for ready and 30th March settlement. Rs. 59-3 and Rs. 58-11 for 29th April settlement and Rs. 58-15 and Rs. 58-11 for 28th May settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £35,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £97,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 424 bars and Rs. 2,000 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £200,000, including £50,000 for Calcutta.

SHARES.

Sight price movements with no important features prevailed on the Stock Exchange. In the cotton mill section, a fair amount of business was done in Bombay Dyeings while others were more or less neglected. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 872/12—877/8—872/8; Century Rs. 382/8—385—381/4; Central India Rs. 487/8—488/12—492/8—487/8; Crescent Rs. 130—128/10; Fazulbhoy Rs. 751-4—748/12—750—746/4; Indian Bleaching Rs. 236/4—245—; Indore Malwa Rs. 390—386/4—388/12—; Kohinoor Rs. 192/8—190—192/8—191/4; New Great Rs. 217/8—220—218/12; Pearls Rs. 460—462/8—456/4; Simplex Rs. 66/4—65—; and Swadeshi Rs. 435—441/4—438/12.

Dull conditions obtained in the miscellaneous group. Tata Steels after declining to Rs. 64/12 for ordinaries and to Rs. 231/4 for deferreds steadied up to Rs. 66/4 and Rs. 237/8 respectively. Cements were equally quiet. Bundis were quoted at Rs. 20/10. Indian Cements at Rs. 325 and Katni Ordinary at Rs. 222/8. Katni deferred shares receded from Rs. 820 to Rs. 800. Tata Hydro shares improved from Rs. 1146/4 to Rs. 1157/8 while Andhra Valleys sightly eased to Rs. 572/8. Alcocks were steady at Rs. 301/4, while Bombay Burma shares dropped to Rs. 776/4. Bombay Tram shares were a shade lower at Rs. 146/4. Bombay Steam shares closed at Rs. 226/4 with Scindias at Rs. 11/6. Railway shares showed no change in prices.

Bank shares were unaltered, Imperial Banks being quoted at Rs. 1385 and contributories at Rs. 345. Bank of India shares were quoted at Rs. 101/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 21/6.

66 MILES ON 1 GALLON OF GAS.

Walter Critchlow, 1711A St., Wheaton, Ill., U.S.A., has patented a Vapor Moisture Gas Savor and Carbon Eliminator for all Autos and Engines that beats any ever got out.

Old Fords report as high as 66 miles on 1 gallon. New Fords 55.

Other makes report amazing increases of 1/4 to 1/2 more.

Mr. Critchlow offers to send 1 to introduce. He also wants County and State Agencies everywhere to make dol. 250 to dol 1,000 per month.

Write him in English to-day. W. Critchlow, 1711A St., Wheaton, Ill., U.S.A.

YARN MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, April 5.

Yarn Market has remained quiet and featureless during the week on account of restricted demand and also due to some easiness in cotton prices. The Up-country advices are not very encouraging and although there have been plenty of enquiries at lower rates, the business resulting is indeed very small. In Indian Yarn the tendency is no doubt hopeful and it is expected that now as the holidays have been over there will be some improvement in the demand gradually. In other Yarns there has not been much improvement, but the turnover in Japanese Yarn is likely to be better on account of low rates.

English Yarns:—There has been no fresh forward business of importance due to holidays as well as to the higher replacing cost. Dealers have been busy in selling off their stocks and do not show any inclination to make fresh forward purchases at the moment. Clearances are very limited.

Japanese Yarns:—There has been a good turnover in this class of Yarns during the week but prices have been rather inclined to decline, particularly in Mercerised Yarns owing to heavy stocks and limited off-take. Exchange has remained rather unchanged.

Artificial Silk Yarns:—The prices are almost unchanged but the expected improvement has not been realised so far. There has been good off-take at the present level of prices. The foreign Manufacturers have been adopting a rather firm attitude. In spite of this owing to very heavy stocks in the local market prices have not shown any improvement as yet. Dealers therefore, have been busy in clearing off their stocks.

Indian Yarns:—The undertone has been fairly steady. There has been no Labour trouble at present and most of the mills have been working almost fully and production has increased. In absence of satisfactory off-take stocks with the mills as well as with the dealers have been steadily increasing and unless the demand copes with the supply it is quite likely that prices may have to decline further in course of time. Much more will, however, depend on the course of Cotton for next few days.

—:o:—

WEEKLY COAL REPORT

Bombay, April 5.

During the week under report, a hold of Natal Coal ex s. s. Pallas have changed hands at Sh. 27/ per ton c.i.f. and a fair quantity of Natal Coal ex s.s. Hermonides is sold at Rs. 19/ per ton c.i.f. a quantity of about 1500 tons Deshargarh, Seebpore, Poniati,has been sold between the rate of Rs. 17/4 and Rs. 17/10 per ton c.i.f.

The market is firm and steady.

Steamer discharging Coal in the stream.

1-4-29 s.s. Hermonides Natal Coal Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.

Steamers expected to arrive with Coal cargo.

10-4-29 s.s. Sneaton Natal Coal Turner Morrison and Co.

13-4-29 s.s. Pallas Natal Coal (Choonilal Hariial and Co. and Gandhi and Co.

28-4-29 s.s. Birk Desh /Seeb./Poni And. rew Yule and Co.

24-4-29 s.s. Englestan Poniati Coal Choonilal Harilal and Co.

25.4-29 s.s. Ville de Havre Natal Coal Choonilal Harilal and Co.

20.4-29 s.s. Toko Maru Durban Navigation Turner Morrison and Co.

10-5-29 s.s. Nurmahal Lodna Coal Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C. I. F.
Natal Coal	27/ sh.
Deshargarh	Rs. 17/8
Deshargarh/Seeb./Poni.	Rs. 17/4
Lodhna Steam Coal	Rs. 17/4
Seebpore/Poniati	Rs. 17/

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 5.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	103 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	98 10 0
Attock Oil Co., Ltd.	3 0 6
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45)	98 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 17 9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 19 6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 11 3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	7 0 0
French 5 p.c. Rentes	19 15 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	132 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1 7 0
India 3.1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock	67 15 0
India 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	90 15 0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	57 15 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 3 3
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0 13 3
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0 6 0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	8 5 0
P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd	9 5 0
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd	0 4 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4.1/2 p.c. Debs.	80 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	195 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p.c. Pref. Stock)	97 10 0
Tata Power (7-1/2 p.c. 'B.' Debs. 1934/45)	104 0 0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	102 10 0

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, April 5.

	Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb.
Textille	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 9
Toyo Potdar	0 11 6
Moon	0 11 9
LONG CLOTH (full weight) 34-40 In —	
Century 91 1-2 92-1-2 per lb.	1 03:3
Century 6404-8705	1 0 3
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pehlad	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1 0 6
Manekji (Patangia)	0 15 0
Daud Sahib	0 15 9
Ganga Ghat	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight No. 5202 030	
Rachael Mill	1 56
Phoenix	1 06
Moon	1 0 9
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH Quality:—	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in:—	
Textile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 1½
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 3
Sakuntala	0 15 6
Maneckji (Kunda)	0 14 6
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 9
Rachael	0 15 0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 14 7½
Maher	0 15 3
Kachwa	0 15 0
Moon	0 15 1½
LEPAD:—	
Spring	0 15 6
Textile	0 15 6
Century	0 15 6
DHOOTIES, 7 8 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 0
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 0 0
3842 Mayer	1 0 9
DHOOTIES 10 Yards	
Spring (Balance)	1 0 0
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	1 0 0
Mun Mill	1 0 0
1386 Tata Per Piece	2 14 0
GIN COLOURED:—	
A. 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B. 1515 Ratilal	12 14 0
MARKIN JAPAN:—	
4488	12 14 0
8383	9 9 0
3810	11 0 0
Yds. 120	20 12 0
9898	10 14 0
9797	9 9 0
6300	10 15 0
44000	9 4 0
BLACK CHECK:—	
5800 Sholapur	9 0 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14	
Kanta	1 2 9
Phoenix	1 2 6
Framji	1 2 3
DHOTI FITA CHRIMA Yards 5 to 9:—	
China	1 0 9
Moon	1 1 0
Maher	1 0 9
Simplex	1 0 0
Yards 10	
China	1 0 6
Moon	1 0 9
Maher	1 0 6
Simplex	1 0 0

Continued from Column 6

Burma Corp. 10 As. 6+1 11/8
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kemp 200 15 197-8.
Mackenzie Raw Mills 100 201/4
Port Canning, 1,000 45 622/8
Scindia Steam 11/7
Tata Construction 30 4y 51
Tata Iron (Def) 236
Tata Iron (Def) 235

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55/8
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.8.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 86
Kohinoor Mills T 7 103.
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/4
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.: 108
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £103.
Andhra Valley B. 8 104
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100.

STOCKS AND SHARES

—:o:—

Long Liquidation in Mill Shares

UNCERTAIN FEELING

Bombay, April 5.

Cotton Mill Shares opened firm with quotations mostly unchanged. There was again absence of buying and prices began to decline on long liquidation. The bulk of selling pressure was centered in Bombay Dyeing Shares which recorded a decline of Rs. 10/-. The chief reason of today's weakness was believed to be due to the existing labour trouble. This weakness had a sympathetic effect on other shares which also ruled easy. Tata Steel Shares opened at unchanged rates and after initial buying prices ruled easy on renewed selling. Hydros were quiet but firm. Cement Shares after opening very steady gave way, while Burma Shares ruled steady. The general feeling continues uncertain for Mill Shares particularly due to accumulating stocks of piece-goods and poor demand. The Bank rate continues 8 per cent and unless raw cotton shows some strength, Mill Shares are likely to fluctuate within a narrow range without any definite price tendency.

E. D. Sassoon Mill Shares opened at As. 9|9 and closed at As. 10/- Morarji Goculdas Mill Shares changed hands at Rs. 1100/- Pachora Jamner Railway Shares were sold at Rs. 87/4. India Bank Shares were in demand at Rs. 102|8. Imperial Banks were steady at Rs. 1386|4. Baroda Bank Shares changed hands at Rs. 78|8. There was some enquiry for Union Bank Shares which hardened prices to Rs. 3|11|6. Central Bank Shares were dealt in at Rs. 21|8.

Andhra Valley Ordinary Shares were sold at Rs. 572|8. Tata Hydro Pref. Shares realized the price of Rs. 1045/- while Tata Power Ordinary Shares were done at Rs. 461|8. Katni Defds. were sold at Rs. 790| Shahabad Cements were steady at Rs. 157|8. Punjab Cements were done at Rs. 12/- Oriental Ince. Shares were bought at Rs. 2,005/- New India Ince. Shares fetched Rs. 21- Scindia Shares opened at Rs. 11|6 and improved one anna. Tata Steel second Pref. Shares opened at Rs. 79|12 but closed quiet at Rs. 79|4. Some Bombay Telephone Shares changed hands at Rs. 55/- Bombay Burma new issues maintained the level of Rs. 280| B. B. Petrols opened at Rs. 4|13|6 and closed unchanged.

TENDERS—

Against April 1929 Settlement about 20,097 shares were tendered which include the following:—

Alcock	589
Bundi	3500
Burma	317
Century	227
Colaba	217
Crescent	121
Dyeing	509
Fazul	388
Hydro	708
I. Bleaching	388
I. Cement	1458
Indore	180
Madhowji	194
Nagpore	201
New Great	263
Pabaney	76
Pearl	196
Simplex	353
Srivrajpur	510
Steam (Bom)	452
Swadesh	215
Tata Defd.	876
Tata Ordy.	4305
Trams Ordy	1415

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 5.

Bombay Dyeing 878, 76, 73, 68, 72.
Century 386,85, 83, 81.
Colaba 122.
Crescent 128.
Fazul 752, 50, 48, 42, 46
Indore 388.
Madhowji 43, [illegible]
Nagpur 491, 90, 87.
New Great 218.
Pearl 462, 60, 58, 55, 56.
Simplex 65.
Swadeshi 442, 41, 38.
Burma 776, 77, 76.
Hydro 1158, 59, 60, 57, 55, 53.
Tram 146.
Deff. 238, 36, 35, 33, 35.
Ord. 662, 65-14, 65-12, 6, 65-8.
Bundi 20, 12, 8, 6.
Indian 328, 23, 25, 23, 22.
Katni Ord. 222.
Alcock 300, 298.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

BOMBAY, April 5.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 345
Apollo 60 nil 4/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 166/4
Bharat (500) 10y 70
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 170
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 872-8
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 145
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 30
Century 100 20y 381/4
Central India 100f. 487/8
Ceylon 100 nil 22-8.
Colaba Land Mill 100 122/8
Crescent 100 9f. 128/12
Currimbhoy 250 nil 150.
David 250 nil 225
Dawn 250 a 15y 520.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. nil 0/10/0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 7/8 193/12
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93-12
Elphinstone 100 nil 6.8
Fazulbhoy 250 746/4
Finlay 100 10y 100
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 2/8xd 127/8
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1700
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 10f 245
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1230
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f. 388/12
Jamshed 250 nil 17/8
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 50 nil 13/8
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2300
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 76/4.
Kohinoor 10/13/0/6 191/4
Lakshmi Cotton 250 15 1515
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharmasi 100 nil 40
Madras United 250 7/8i 445
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1050
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 77
Morarji Goculdas 1000 nil 1090
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 plus 2f. xd 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 82.8.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 218/12
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 55.
Pearl 210 19f 456/4
Phoenix 100 20y 352/8
Premier 10 nil 6
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 63/8
Sholapur 1000 10f 5650
Simplex 250 nil 65
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 8
Swadeshi 100 10f 438/12
Swan Mills 25 nil 100
Tata Mills 25 nil 40
Vishnu Cotton 500 401 2250
Western India Spinning 1,000 60y 940

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 102/8
Baroda 500 0/8 78/8
Central 250 21 8.
Eastern 20 xd.88
Imperial 500 40f xd 1387/8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f. 345
Union 5/11 3/11/6
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Potland 10/0/8 4f 20/6
Central India Mining 7/8
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 99.
Indian Cement 220 nil 322/8
New Indian Assurance 5 1y 21
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 800
Punjab Cement 100 nil 12
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 157/8
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 21
United Cement 100 6y 90 xd.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 775.
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 120
Central Portland 96/12
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 83/8
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1i 87
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 71.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8i 85
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 95
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 90
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tapti Valley 690
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6 8y 128/12
c. d.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 137
Andhra Valley Ordy 10,000 572/8
Bombay Tramway Ord. 59 2 146/4
Tata Hydro Electric 1,000 10f 1153/12
Tata Power 67,000 nil 460
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 143/12
Poona Electricity 100 7y 140

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 215
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 270
New Berar 500 70y 840
New Mofussil 400 30y 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y. 410
Volkart U. P 500 30y 480

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 48
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 1975
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 11 nu 10/4
New India Assurance 5 1y 21
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2005.
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|5|0y 16

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 298/12
Attock Oil 1 nil 38
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 510.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12 8y 226/14
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 30
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 776/4
Dd. Contributory 50 12f. 280
British Burma Petroleum 81 4/15 4/13

(Continued in column 4)

INDIANS PLAY BILLIARDS BETTER THAN EUROPEANS

Mr. Falkiner's Impressions

MUSCULAR EXERCISE-SECRET OF KEEPING FIT

Advocates Starting of Tournaments to give billiards impetus

—:o:—

The secret of his consistently wonderful form at the recent public exhibition of billiards in Bombay was revealed by Mr. Claude Falkiner, the world-famous billiard champion in an interview with a representative of the "Chronicle" on Friday.

"I regularly take muscular exercises to keep myself fit. I believe this is the secret which has helped me to keep up my form, on my foreign tour," said the "Wizard off the Cue" in answer to a question as to how he was able to maintain his usual form even in a tropical country like India.

IMPETUS TO BILLIARDS.

Mr. Falkiner's visit to India has no doubt added impetus to the game of billiards, and aroused very keen public interest as evidenced by the fact that even laymen took delight in watching his record breaks.

"I am not at all disappointed with my public form in Bombay", he told the interviewer. "On my last visit at the end of 1928 I made a break of 396 against Baker, the local player at Taj Mahal and in this game I had the fortune to average 200 per visit scoring my necessary 800 in what time Baker was making 5 in all. On the following night, playing against Mr. Pavri at the Parsi Gymkhana, I made a break of 397."

Referring to his present visit he said: "My play has been much better than hitherto in Bombay. At the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall during my three nights' matches on a specially erected standard table by Messrs. Dawsons, I succeeded in making a break of 520 which is the Indian record under the present rules, and I also made 388, 319, 261, 240 and 219 whih will indicate, to all billiards enthusiasts, my present form."

HIS ONLY ENDEAVOUR.

Anyone who has watched Mr. Falkiner's game will feel convinced that in all the matches he played his only endeavour had been to present billiards to his spectators in a manner so as to make it interesting, instructive and entertaining. In this respect he succeeded to a very large extent; and even those who had never previously witnessed billiards attended his matches. In addition to the game of billiards, Mr. Falkiner always gives a display of exhibition and fancy strokes which have to be seen in order to be sufficiently appreciated and admired.

It would interest billiard-lovers to learn that Mr. Falkiner's highest break is 1001 which he made in Australia 5 years ago, whilst he holds all the records for speed-scoring. Only three weeks ago he made the world's record of Nursery cannons under any rules of 216, at Ceylon.

"INDIANS PLAY BETTER THAN EUROPEANS."

Asked about his impressions about the local billiard players he said: "Taken all in all the Indians play a better game than the Europeans." He mentioned the name of Mr. Pavri of the Parsi Gymkhana, and said that his game had impressed him the most. "But there are many Indian players who are unknown to public fame. I feel sure that competitive billiards such as big tournaments and also snooker tournaments would bring to light much hitherto undiscovered talent, and no doubt create much greater interest in billiards and kindred games."

ORGANISE BILLIARDS TOURNAMENTS.

Asked as to what should be done to improve the standard of the game Mr. Falkiner said that the only means of improving the standard in India was to organise competitive billiards. "I should very much like to see an All-India Championship Tournament, both for billiards as well as snookers."

Mr. Falkiner is a staunch advocate of the art of which he is so great an exponent, and thinks that billiards is a fine form of exercise. He said "I think that billiards is positively one of the finest means of obtaining exercise that any man can have, this of course applying more particularly to men above the age of 40. The exercise which billiards gives is gentle and not sufficiently violent, as to even affect the most delicate persons. I have no doubt that a few games of billiards would help to keep any man in good physical condition.

LADIES AND BILLIARDS.

Asked why although billiards was a delicate game, ladies had not taken kindly to it, Mr. Falkiner said: "I think the ladies are a little shy, and do not like to be seen playing in the public. I wish the ladies would take more interest in the game which would be a great help to make it popular."

"My remarks about physical fitness and billiards specially apply to the members of the fair sex, and I do think billiards is a game which should be adaptable to women," he declared.

Mr. Falkiner leaves for England by s.s. "Ranchi" and wished to convey, through the "Chronicle," his sincere thanks for the cordial reception accorded by Clubs throughout India. He looked forward for another visit to the East when he hoped to see the game achieve a greater popularity.

Mr. Claude Falkiner.

The Wizard of the Cue a series of articles

On

THE ROYAL GAME OF BILLIARDS.

in

THE SUNDAY CHRONICLE

Commencing from April 14.

ELECTION OFFICER IN WITNESS BOX

—:o:—

FURTHER HEARING OF SHAMDASAN CASE

Further hearing of the petition to set aside the recent Municipal elections filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, a defeated candidate from the "B" Mandvi Ward, came up before Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court on Friday.

Mr. C. P. Guzdar, Election Officer, Bombay Municipality Cross-examined by the petitioner denied that the fixing of January 29 for polling at different Wards of the City was a mistake.

As the petitioner was asking witness a question as to the "irregularity" of the Electoral Roll, Mr. Blair on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner objected to it on the ground that such an allegation was not made in the petition itself.

The judge suggested to the petitioner to point out any specific instance of irregularity rather than putting a general question to witness.

Witness further stated that he went round the booths on the polling date. He could not say how many times he visited each booth that morning.

Did you take any account of the slip books you issued?—It was not necessary

Here the petitioner asked witness to say "yes" or "no" to the question and also to address the court and 'behave properly in the witness box'.

The Judge asked Mr. Shamdasani not to be rude to the witness.

Mr. Shamdasani: "I was only asking witness not to be rude to the Court Sir".

To a question of the Judge witness replied that he did not take any account of the slip books issued.

Continuing witness stated that he was present in the Corporation Office when the ballot boxes were being opened and votes counted. He assisted the Commissioner in general supervision.

He had been present in the Court from March 7 when the petition was in the course of enquiry. He denied having taken any polling Superintendents to the office of Mr. Blair for consultation in connection with the case.

To a question of the Judge whether he had instructions to send any polling Superintendent to Mr. Blair's office, witness replied "I might have".

The case was adjourned to Monday.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATIONS Meeting at Nar Narayan Mandir Kalbadevi Road, 8 p.m.

The s.s. Ranchi with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Charity entertainment in aid of Society of Piety, Dabul, St. Xavier's College Hall, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY April 7.

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATIONS Meeting at Tilak Bridge, Dadar, 6-30 p.m.

Sir Ramakrishna Pramahamsa Anniversary Celebration at Khar Ashram—8 to 11 a.m.

THE THREE ARTS CIRCLE.

The meeting of the Three Arts Circle will be held as usual at Aiwane-Rafaat, on Sunday (7th inst.) at 5-30 p.m.

F. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A general meeeting of a Congress members of the F. Ward Congress Committee will be held on 6th April 1929 at 8-30 p.m. to elect President (in place of Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla).

SRI RAMAKRISHNA ANNIVERSARY.

The ninety-fourth Birthday Anniversary of Sri Ramakrishna Paramhamsa will be celebrated at the Khar Ashram to-morrow (Sunday) between 8 to 11 a.m.

BOY SCOUTS RALLY.

The Bombay Municipal Boy Scouts Annual Rally will be held at the Gilder Tank Municipal School Ground Lamington Road near Pannalal Terraces on Sunday (the 7th inst.) at 6-30 a.m. (B. T.)

BOMBAY COUNCIL OF SOCIAL WORKERS.

The Second Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Council of Social Workers will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CONGRESS HOUSE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-morrow, (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House Compound, when Sjt. Jehangir B. Patel will preside and prominent leaders will address the meeting.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

Under the auspices of the above named school, Prof. Krishnarao Mule will deliver the fourth lecture of the series on 'The modern aspects of the Indian Music' to-day, (Saurday) at 6-15 p.m. at the Students' Brotherhood Hall, French Bridge.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting will be held on Sunday (the 7th inst.) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Municipal Chawls of Depressed Classes, near Gold Mohor Mill, Dadar Main Road, when Mr. Abidayi Jaferbhoy, Shrimatee Gangabai Gordhandas Patel and others will speak.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is the statement showing total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—

Small-pox attacks, 11 deaths 2; Cholera attack 1, death 1; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 71.

The total mortality this day last year was 79.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from Bombay of 23rd ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 5th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday Morning.

Clan Line steamer "Morrison" arrived at Suez on the evening of 3rd instans.

VILE PARLE SPORTING & LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Sporting and Literary Association, a public lecture will be given by Mr. N. V. Gadgil on "Yoga-Dharma" in Marathi in Tilak Mandir at Vile Parle to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Dubhashi will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkoi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 7th instant.

ffiffi

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 10th inst. Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Shinnoh Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 6th inst.

BHAGAVAD GEETA PATHSHALA.

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Alhavale will conduct public classes at Madhav Bag Bhagavad Geeta Pathshala upper Hall on Saturday, Brahma Sutras 6 to 7 p.m. (B.T.) and on Sunday, Upanishad, 8-45 to 10 a.m. (B.T.)

SRI RAMAKRISHNA JAYANTI.

The Ninetyfourth Birthday Anniversay of Bhagwan Sri Ramakrishna Deva will be celebrated at the Ramakrishna Ashram Khar, on Sunday the 7th instant.

The programme includes Bhajan, Pravachan and the feeding of the "Daridra Narayanas". (8.11 a.m.)

GITA PRAVACHAN AT MATUNGA.

Shree Narhari Shastri Vishu Godshe, the fame of Bombay Gita Pathshala, will deliver Pravachan on Gita to-day (Saturday), in the hall of Seth Gokaldas Nensey's Bunglow near Matunga G.I.P. Railway Station at 9 P. M. (S. T.).

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTES.

Under the auspices of the Gujerati Ladies' Propaganda Committee of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute, a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Mr. K. C. Desai, at the Bhuleshwar Market Municipal Gujarati School on Co-operative Stores on Saturday (the 6th inst.) at 5-30 P.M. (B.T.) The lecture open to the ladies.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Military Band of the 2nd Bn. The Royal Warwickshire Regt. will play the following programme of Music at the Victoria Gardens on Saturday (the 6th inst. at 6 p.m. S. T.:—1. March Heroes of the Flag, Bidgood 2. Gems from Sunny face and Birginia, Gershwin and waller. 3. Suite, L'arlesienne, Bizet. 4. Selection The show boat, Kern. 5. Czardas Zsamtseke, Gungl. 6. Selection. The Parsival, Wagner. 7. Musical Comedy, Rose Marie, Friml. 8. Operatic Selection, The Gonoliers, Sullivan.

SEVENTH MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Reception Committee was held on Sunday last at Bandra Mr. J. K. Mehta presiding.

The following persons have been elected as office-bearers.

Chairman:—Mr. J. K. Mehta.

Vice Chairmen:—(1) Barrister Valli (2) Mrs. P. C. Bhesania. (3) Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor. (4) Mr. Chimanlal T. Shah. (5) Mr. Hirachand V. Desai. (6) Mr. Purshottam Kanji.

Secretaries:—(1) Mr. S. S. Naik (2) Mr. D. N. Wandrekar. (3) Mr. G. D. Bhatt. (4) Mrs. Anjaria (5) Mr. H. M. Desai.

Treasurers:—(1) Mr. M. L. Dahanuker. (2) Mr. C. D. Barfiwalla. (3) Mr. Motilal K. Parekh.

Besides the office-bearers, an Executive Committee representing the different villages in the district was elected as under:—

(1) Mr. R. D. Batliwala. (2) Miss F. Bhesania. (3) Mr. C. B. Kora B. E. (4) Mr. Dhurandhar. (5) Mr. G. B. Trivedi (6) Mr P V Patil (7) Mr Ramnikrai Mehta (8) Mr. Markandrai Mehta. (9) Mr V. V. Bhandakar. (10) Mr. Dhirajmal Mody. (11) Mr. Kurulkar (12) Mr. B. J. Mehta (13) Mr. K. G. Mehta. (14) Mr P. P. Mehta. (15) Mr. Rindani. (16) Mr. D. G. Dalal. (17) Mr. J. G. Mehta (18) Mr. R. D. Sanghani (19) Mr. R. H. Chemburkar. (20) Mr. V. N. Purav, (21) Mr. Chandorkar. (22) Mr. Waghela. (23) Mr. Shivnath Rathi. (24) Mr. V. G. Meheshri (25) Poshya Govind Nakhava. (26) Mr. Narayan Damodar Kini.

PRESIDENTSHIP

The following names have been proposed for the presidentship of the Conference:—(1) Mahatma Gandhi. (2) Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel. (3) Sjt. N. C. Kelkar. (4) Sjt. M. R. Jayakar. (5) Dr. Alam Mohamad. (6) Dr. Chotthram.

The District Committees in the province are requested to intimate their choice for the Presidentship before the 15th inst. The next meeting of the Reception Committee will take place on 17th inst for electing the President.

DATES AND PLACE.

The Conference will be held at Bandra in the compound of the Municipal Schools at Waterfield Road and the guests will be accommodated in the school buildings.

The Fees are as under Reception Committee Membership Rs. 5/- Delegates Rs. 3/- Visitors Re. 1/- Charges per meal As. 12

UPANISHAD CLASS.

—:o:—

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class on "Upanishad" in English at Dr. Chhotalal's Bungalow, Borivli, tomorrow (Sunday) evening at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

YOGA DISCOURSES.

—:o:—

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class on "Raja Yoga" in English at Batliboy's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, to-day (Saturday) next at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.).

Cairo.—The Air Force Cairo-Cape flight terminated at Khartoum. Fliers will arrive here on board the troop-carrying machine and South African escort 'en route' for home.—Reuter.

Cairo.—The Duke of Gloucester sailed from Suez for Japan.—Reuter.

Under the Clock

—:o:—

BY TWINPLEX

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1929.

"The devil of tyranny is suddenly raising his head in a new manner", complains a writer in the "Daily Herald", London. He says 'unless we are on our guard the devil will soon have established himself in a new outpost. He is wearing one of his favourite disguises — the garb of injured innocence". The reference is to the censorship of books actively pursued in England now under the direction of "Jix", the Home Secretary.

* * * *

"Will they suppress every book, including the Bible, in which any passage occurs that could possibly put unpleasant ideas or images into the immature mind? Will they close the National Gallery? And the British Museum? Will they strip the cinema advertisements from the walls and shut down the theatres?".

* * * *

These are the possibilities the writer envisages if Jix and Co. have their way. But the British are a nation of agitators and they will see to it that the menace to freedom is removed. Very likely Jix and Co. won't be in Parliament after May next.

* * * *

How different from India, where the Government can indulge in proscription of literature in a capricious manner without the people having any chance to protest effectively against the capricious conduct.

* * * *

When men who have had no necessity to buffet the storm of an electoral contest find themselves in a legislative body by nomination their nerves cannot stand heckling and interruption.

* * * *

"What am I to do, sir?" plaintively asked the Law Member in the Assembly on Friday when heckled in his speech. "Ignore the interruptions" was the very sensible advice of Mr. Patel. That is just what the official mind cannot do.

* * * *

A woman complained to a London Magistrate that her husband had not spoken to her for two years. There is no possibility, I presume, of a husband complaining that his wife had remained silent for this long period.

* * * *

Wife—"I think I hear burglars. Are you awake?"

Husband—"No!"

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATION

—:o:—

PUBLIC MEETING IN "C" WARD

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee a public meeting will be held in Nar Narayan Mandir, Kalbadevi Road on Saturday the 6th instant at 8 P. M. (S. T.) Prominent leaders, including Srigat Rajgopalachari, Mr. Nariman, Srigat Jarramdas Daulataram will address the gathering on national week and our duty to the country.

Khadi also will be kept for sale.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR

In connection with the National Week Celebrations, a public meeting will be held near Tilak Bridge, Dadar, on Sunday (th 7th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Among ot - who have consented to take part in the proceedings are Sjts. J. K. Mehta, F. J. Ginwalla, M.L.C., Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, P. G. Sahasrabuddhe and Mr. Acharya.

HAWKING OF KHADDAR.

On Sunday (17th inst.) being second day of the National Week, Khaddar will be hawked by the volunteers and workers of the G. Ward District Congress Committee in Lower Parel, Elphinstone Road, Dadar, Mahim and Dharavi. The public a requested to respond to the national call and buy khaddi. The volunteers and workers are notified to present themselves at the Congress Office at 7 a.m. sharp.

J. R. DEO,
I. S. PATEL,
Honorary Secretaries.

Dadar, 5th April 1929.

HOW HE WAS ABSENT

—:o:—

Mr. G. S. Talpade writes:—

Regarding my alleged absence from the court in the Jain Girl Case fixed for hearing on the 3rd inst. I explained to the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate that it was not true that I was absent, but that I could not attend the court earlier than 1 p.m. since I was engaged in another court, and that I was sorry for the inconvenience caused to the court owing to my unavoidable delay. And the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate accepted my statement. I shall thank you to insert this in the columns of your esteemed paper so as to avoid any misunderstanding in the matter.

ECHO OF THE RIOTS

Erranna Sayanna, Erranna Master, Sambaji Erappa and Paribaji Gundam, four Hindus, who were arrested on 30th March were put up by the Police before Mr. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on a charge of murdering a Mussalman lad in Kamatipura during the riots. Mr. Azad, Burrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Chhatrapati, Deodhar and Awar, pleaders, appeared for the accused and applied for bail. Counsel stated that his clients were all respectable men. The first man possessed property in Bombay and the other three were all in employment receiving substantial salaries. The accused were arrestd at the instance of the sister of one Nabi who was under arrest for looting the shop of Mr. Narayan Lalaji which is situated in Kamatipura. The accused who were all residents of 8th Kamatipura Lane and offered to give evidence in that case.

The learned Magistrate refused bail.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, April 5.
Silver Ready	25 12 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	25 13 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of Market:—Indian and China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, April 5.
1st Settlement	58 9 0
2nd Settlement	58 9 0

Latest Cotton Quotations

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

MAY.

	New York, April 5.
Previous Closing Rate	20.41
To-day's Opening Rate	20.40
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	20.51
Difference	+.10

Broach Expectations Rs. 353 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

Liverpool, April 5.

Yesterday's overnight advance at New York the Liverpool Cotton Market opened at rise of 6 points. The weather report indicated warmed weather with light rain in west Texas. This was considered favourable and buyers were holding along. There was absence of selling pressure and prices after fluctuating within a narrow limit closed at a rise of five points.

Previous Closing Rate	10.45
To-day's Opening Rate	10.51
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	10.50
Difference	+.05

AIR MAIL

—:o:—

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TELEGRAMS

NEW DELHI, April 5.

In a Press communique the Director of the General Posts and Telegraph announces with immediate effect that inland telegrams may be telegraphed to Karachi to be posted thence by the Air Mail to Iraq, Palestine, Egypt and Great Britain. Charges payable on such telegrams will be calculated at Indian inland rates plus air mail fee in addition to the usual letter postage. If the sender desires the message to be registered before being posted, he has to pay registration charges. Air Mail fee is fixed for Iraq as 3 annas, for Palestine and Egypt as 4 annas and for Great Britain as 6 annas for every half ounce or fraction of that weight.—Free Press.

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In the **London Chamber of Commerce (L. C. C.)** our students passed in **thirteen different subjects**, whereas **others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law.** The largest numbers of **Honours** and Certificates **were secured as usual.**

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1929.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL.

The Trade Disputes Bill, which is now being discussed in the Legislative Assembly, seems to have failed to receive from the public the attention it deserves. Some think it to be almost harmless in comparison with the Public Safety Bill. But while the latter, objectionable as it is, will operate against a few persons, the former is bound to hit lakhs of workmen and precipitate results undreamt of by its supporters. It is claimed by some that the Select Committee has removed all or most of the objectionable features of the Bill. But it is only the wish that is father to the thought. The amended Bill was published in the "Gazette of India" only on the 23rd March, and it is too early for the public to see through the evils of the Bill even in the amended form. And it is very significant that the Select Committee's report contains no less than six Notes of Dissent. We concede that the Committee has made some improvements in details. But some of the clauses are so obnoxious that the minor improvements leave them practically unaltered. We have discussed before these clauses in the amended form at some length, and here we shall point out only a few of the most objectionable features therein. It should be remembered at the outset that the Bill contains two practically independent parts, one providing machinery for the settlement of trade disputes and the other penalising several kinds of strikes. The first part has long been overdue but Government did not bring it forward in time to prevent or settle the recent strikes. And now that there is a wide-spread anxiety to prevent or settle strikes Government are trading upon that anxiety by smuggling into their Bill the second part which is itself a menace to industrial peace.

The second part covers Clauses 15 to 18, which several members of the Select Committee suggest should be deleted. Clause 15 declares strikes in what are called utility services without a fortnight's notice, not only a breach of contract and punishable as such but a criminal offence. This is a serious encroachment on the workman's right to strike, that is to withhold service. It is specially unfair in the absence of legislation ensuring tolerable conditions of work in the utility services. Those who plead that the Bill is modelled after a British Act forget the fact, pointed out by Dewan Chamanlal, that British legislation has at least some compensating features in the shape of maternity benefits, old age pensions, provision of employment doles, etc. Besides, the British Act itself is hardly a model merely because it is British. It was the result of a panic following on a general strike and is bound to be ended or drastically mended immediately after the general elections whichever party comes to power. It is idle to plead that along with sudden strikes sudden lock-outs also are penalised. A strike is the only weapon available to the workmen, whereas employers have a number of ways of harassing workmen. It is a pity that Dewan Chamanlal's motion for the deletion of the clause was thrown out. Clause 16 penalises practically every extended sympathetic strike even in other than utility services and even with due notice.

These two clauses and the remaining ones of a penal character are all calculated to deal a heavy blow to the growing Trade Union movement in India. But what will be the inevitable reaction of Labour organised in one way or other? By crippling the constitutional Trade Union movement Government only put a premium on unconstitutional methods of resistance, for Indian Labour will not long take things lying down. It is idle to think that the latter part of the Bill, if passed, would make for industrial peace. It would rather create chronic industrial unrest and would make impossible any genuine and permanent settlement of any industrial disputes. Finally, if thousands of workmen, whose conditions of work are even normally not much better than in prisons, offer Satyagraha when driven to pay, a situation would be created which neither Government nor employers will appreciate. We seriously wonder why Government persist in pushing the second part of the Bill against the appeals of many members of the Assembly to drop it for the present. Nor can we appreciate the general policy of Government towards Indian industry in general. A ruinous exchange, calculated to benefit England at the expense of India, refusal to give adequate protection to the Indian textile industry in spite of protracted distress in that industry and consequent strikes, and, on the top of those, two Bills, being an attack on organised Labour—these are—not to mention other attacks on Labour—the patent facts of Government's policy. It is most unfortunate that when the whole country is preparing to promote Swadeshi and boycott foreign cloth, there should be fresh causes of conflict between Capital and Labour in India.

A STRENUOUS MAYORALTY.

In his inaugural speech on assuming office as President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for this year, Mr. Meyer Nissim happily observed "It is my earnest desire and intention to hold the balance with equal poise, favouring or disparaging no party or particular individual". That was the keynote to the distinguished success which his predecessor, Dr. Deshmukh, achieved as President. His was indeed a strenuous mayoralty. The enthusiasm with which Dr. Deshmukh threw himself into the task of widening the conception of mayoral duties and the energy and single-heartedness which characterised his work will be remembered gratefully by the citizens of Bombay. The initiative he took in helping the two sides in the quarrel between the textile workers and their employers to come to know each other's points of view, his inauguration of the Children's Relief Fund and the very opportune step he took in calling together the Citizens Peace Committee during the recent riots serve as great landmarks in a mayoral career which has been rightly very widely appreciated.

THEIR GRAVE DISPLEASURE.

One of the Fleet Street High Priests of British Imperialism, "The Morning Post" is displeased with Sir John Simon, because it considers that in his farewell speech to the Indian "Wings" of his Joint Free Conference he "anticipated his recommendations to the British Government". The journal warns him that "Parliament should be the first judge of these recommendations." We cannot imagine that Sir John Simon will ever forget this fact, but what has really occasioned the wrath of the "Morning Post" and its cousin the "Daily Telegraph" is the mention of Dominion Home Rule in Indian politics. According to the "Morning Post" the mere mention will be interpreted as a "triumph of agitation", while the "Daily Telegraph" has to admit mournfully that the boycott has raised "a formidable moral obstacle" to the "successful handling" of the problem of constitutional development in India. There will be considerably more snapping of fingers in Britain against the "cussedness" of Indian agitators, but India will refuse to be content with camouflaged self-government.

LAND REVENUE AMENDMENT BILL.

PRINCIPLE OF FLUCTUATING ASSESMENT.

(BY RAO BAHADUR R. R. KALE, M.L.C.)

XIX.¶

Fixed inelastic assessments are economically unsound and the idea of a fixed unalterable assessment was long before the Joint Report of 1817, thought to be impracticable as the basis of Rayatwari system of Settlements (Briggs Land Revenue of India P. 336, 1830). If, therefore it is realized even though late that the rigidity of the inflixible assessment works hardship and, therefore, Government are going to abandon the principle that assessment should be paid in bad years as well as good, it is time that the principle of fluctuating assessments should be introduced into the System.

MAKE DEMAND ELASLIC.

The classification, grouping and rates being left as they are, it is still possible to make the annual demand elastic by its being made dependent upon the condition of crops. The maximum demand being fixed. the "annewari" made would enable the authorities to determine the portion of the maximum demand to be recovered in any particular year. In Upper Burma the whole or almost the whole of the assessment is fluctuating because, the rainfall there as here, is uncertain and there are large areas in Madras and Panjab wherein such a cystem is already in use and has proved a considerable success.

ADJUSTING TAXATION.

Revenue officers, instead of being literally mere Collectors of Revenue, should also keep themselves occupied with the work of adjusting taxat ion to local conditions, estimating the yield, declaring the "annewari" from year to year and also periodically adjust the rates according to the general movement of prices and agricultural profits. Provision for this can be made by rules to be framed under Section 214 of the Land Revenue Code and an amendment in Clause 4 by adding the word "regulating the adjustment of rates according to the annual fluctuations will meet the purpose in views.

Among the remedies recommended by the Deccan Ryots Commission is mentioned the introduction of an elasticity in the demand and they have quoted the example of Madras where the Rayatwari system is in force.

(Pp. 108-109, Deccan Riots Report.)

DEFECTS IN THE BILL.

In the foregoing articles we have endeavoured to show that the Bill in its present form cannot be said to be intended to give effect to the major recommendations of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee, that neither by the ancient Laws nor Custom of the country, the State is the owner of the soil so as to entitle it to claim an undefined share of the produce of land; that the rights of the State are, or ought at any rate, to be limited having regard to the sound principles which ought to govern the administration of a civilized Government, that the existing practice of claiming 50 per cent. of the rental value is contrary to the real and sound principles profounded by eminent British statesmen and economists and the declarations of the highest authorities in the early stages of British administration that the limit should be 25 per cent. of the net profits which is the one recommended by the Land Revenue Assessment Committee and is supported by the authoritative declaration of the Taxation Inquiry Committee, that the Revision Settlements should be subject to check by a Standing Committee of the Legislative Council and that fluctuation in the collection of the annual land revenue would better serve the purpose of remissions and suspensions.

RADICAL CHANGE WANTED.

The Bill in its present form, therefore must in order to be acceptable, be radically changed; and we now proceed to show how by suitable amendments, may it be of principle or detail, an attempt may be made to improve the present Bill so as to make important alterations which while keeping the frame-work and general outlines of the measure will fit into it.

Amendments in Clause 2 and 3 could be made in the Bill by provisions substantially securing (1) the proprietary rights of the holders of land, (2) limiting the rights of Government to a 25 per cent. of the annual value as defined in the Report of the Taxation Committee. (3) laying down this annual value and other factors mentioned in the Land Revenue Assessment Committee's recommendations as the basis of revising assessments, (4) constituting a Standing Advisory Committee of the Council, (5) in Clause 4 giving power to regulate by rules the introduction of an element of elasticity in the annual demand by maintaining a continuous operation of estimating detailed yield of crops and declaring "annewari" to determine the maximum demand to be collected during a year within certain limits depending upon the state of the crops and lastly by a provision in the Bill by which retrospective effect could be given to such legislation as will result in any changes of the practice on which all evisions were made after the declaration of the Parliamentary Committee.

CAUSE OF SEVERE HARDSHIP.

The reason for this last provision is that it had come out in the evidence before the Committee that the revisions cause hardship to the people as they were based upon orders not properly made known or understood and proceed upon incorrect data and without a full and proper investigation. If after this, the Government did not bring in amending legislation before certain revisions were proceeded with and did not stay the

(Continued on Page 11.)

¶Previous articles appeared in Nov. 4, 11, 20 and 25, December 4 and 23, January 8, 11 and 15, February 15 16 and 23, and March 1, 6, 12, 18 and 20 respecively.

SEDITION !

A SKETCH OF AN IRISH TRIAL

TULLAMORE, March 11, 1920.

A grey town, a grey court, a little judge balancing spectacles on the end of his nose, a sardonic clerk, a barrister in a wig, a bald solicitor. A confused mutter about the Land Commission; a small farmer owing money takes the stand. The judge fumbles with his gold watch and hurries out to lunch.

On resumption most of those who are in court have been called up for jury service—countrymen, looking bewildered. Several names are called of men who are dead. The judge asks about one: "When did he die?" "On Saturday", answers a juryman. "Well, 'he' can't attend!" The faint grin on the judge's face is reflected by other officials. A gruesome and gloomy place.

THE SIX COMRADES.

Six Republican prisoners charged with illegal assembly are next called. Mrs. Despard—grey-faced, haggard, indomitable—sits, a crumpled heap on a bench in the Court. The State lawyer asks for a remand to the Central Dublin Court. The judge asks the prisoners if they have anything to say. Sean MacBride speaks for them.

"I protest! The judge who remanded us to this court stated specifically that we would be tried here. We have already been in custody two months. Mr. Cosgrave in recent speeches has endeavoured to influence and intimidate Dublin juries in the matter of convicting Republicans."

"That is not relevant. We cannot enter into that."

"If we are to be remanded, can it be ascertained whether we are to be tried immediately or remanded indefinitely? One man was remanded for 16 months."

"I have only to grant the remand. It is not in my province to do anything else."

"Can we have any statement of the intention of the prosecution?"

Silence.

"I say then that it is only a political dodge to keep political opponents in gaol!"

"I have no power to do anything, but make the order. The Attorney-General need not give any reasons."

"Then why are we brought here at all?"

No answer.

Prisoners are taken into a separate room. Friends cluster round the door. A man with a grey moustache speaks to Madam MacBride, whose son is the prisoners' spokesman.

"You don't remember me. But some years ago you presented me with a medal at a National Feis in Dublin."

The prisoners are handcuffed in pairs. They proceed from the court to the police barracks. A woman at a cottage close by asks Mrs. Despard to come in and rest. They make tea for her. The woman tells Madam MacBride that her daughter once

(Continued on Page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

Lest We Forget.

The celebration of the National Week from the 6th to the 13th April has been an establishen feature of Indian public life since 1920. The celebration is an emblem of the nation's peaceful revolt against an administrative policy which remains harsh and alien, autocratic and irresponsible. The week, together with Government's recent repressive measures, should remind us once again that that policy has not yet lost its sting and that Government are out again, in the words of Mahatma Gandhi, "to discover to a trembling India the red claws which usually remain under cover." Organised, nation-wide, peaceful resistance is the only effective weapon left to us against organised repression. And none in India has discovered a more effective form of resistance than the Congress programme of boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar. Speaking of Cawnpore alone, about which we have some up-to-date figures, the spring order of foreign cloth, which usually amounted to 25,000 bales, has this year dropped down to 1,000 bales. During the last year or two the imports of British cloth into India have gone down by seventy million yards. They may further go down by 700 million yards this month, if Indians but celebrate the National Week worthily. Let the agonised memories of Amritsar be transmuted into heroic acts of triumph.

Brothels in Bombay.

A few days ago a deputation of some Bombay women on behalf of over twenty women's institutions in the City met the Governor and represented to him the immediate necessity of amending the Prostitution Act of 1923 so as to abolish brothels altogether. On Thursday last another deputation on behalf of the Bombay Vigilance Association met Mr. Hotson, the Home Member, and presented to him a manifesto signed by 3,000 citizens of Bombay, also demanding an amendment of the Prostitution Act. The manifesto deplored the prevalence of commercialised vice in the City and Government's "pre-sent 'laissez faire' policy" towards the evil, though numerous organisations including the Corporation had urged the abolition of brothels. It recommended that the Prostitution Act be so amended "as to provide for the punishment of all brothel-keepers, whether men or women and to fix a time-limit of three years within which all houses of ill-fame should be closed down."

Deplorable Indifference.

It is difficult to understand Government's apparent indifference in the matter. The Home Member is reported to have urged the excuse that "owing to the preoccupation of the Police Commissioner with the mill strikes last year and the recent riots it had not been found possible to deal with the matter at issue in the detailed manner that was essential." The excuse does not do credit either to him or the Police Commissioner. He has, however, promised to discuss the matter with the Commissioner at a very early date and we trust this will be done without any further delay. Prostitution in any shape or form is bad enough. But the hideous form it has taken in this City, with its regular legalised traffic in human goods, has aggravated the evil by advertising it and has created dens of immorality and disease in the very heart of the City. It may or may not be possible to remove prostitution altogether. But it is possible for Government, if they are earnest enough, to reduce it considerably and put an end to commercialised prostitution. There may be administrative difficulties in the way. But with the assured and full co-operation of the public it should not be impossible for Government to overcome the difficulties.

A Thought for the Day.

"Persons in power should be very careful when they deal with a man who cares nothing for sensual pleasures, nothing for riches, nothing for comfort or praise or promises, but simply determines to do what he believes to be right. He is a dangerous and uncomfortable enemy because his body, which you can always conquer, gives so little purchase upon his soul."

PROF. GILBERT MURRAY.

GANDHIJI LIGHTS BONFIRE IN BOMBAY.

Enthusiastic Scenes of N. C. O. Days Recalled

MAHATMAJI HAS A BUSY DAY IN CITY

Addresses Half a Dozen Meetings in Two Hours

KHADI AND YOUTH LEAGUE SWADESHI BAZAR OPENED

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"No Swaraj with out Khaddar"

Friday was a day of great activity and considerable commotion for Bombay because of the eagerly awaited presence of Mahatma Gandhi in the City. Mahatma Gandhi who was specially invited by the B.P.C.C. and the Bombay Youth League to open the Khaddar and Swadeshi Bazzars organised by these institutions arrived in Bombay on Friday morring by the Gujarat Mail from Ahmedabad and was cordially received at the Grant Road Station by a number of his friends and admirers including Mr. K. F. Nariman, the President of the Bombay Youth League. During the day he was staying at his usual place, Mr. Revashankar Jagjivan's residence at Gamdevi.

GANDHIJI HAS A BUSY DAY.

Mahatma Gandhi had had one of his busiest evenings in Bombay. He attended a number of public functions which were specially arranged by various institutions with a view to take fullest advantage of his short stay in Bombay. Between 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening, he attended no less than half a dozen functions, including two crowded public meetings at different places in Girgaum.

He began at 6 p.m. by opening the Khaddar Bazzar at Congress House organised by the B.P.C.C. Then he opened the new premises of the B.P.C.C. newly constructed in the compound of Congress House. After that he visited the Library opened by the B.P.C.C. in honour of the memory of the late Mr. Omar Sobani. Then he opened the Swadeshi Exhibition organised by the Bombay Youth Leaue in the People's Jinnah Hall.

From Congress House he proceeded to the other end of the Girgaum Back Road where he opened the Khaddar Dyeing and Printing works.

TWO PUBLIC MEETINGS.

He addressed two public meetings, one in the compound of Congress House and the other at Ranchhoddas Wadi, opposite Khaddar Dyeing and Printing Works in GirgaumBack Road. The places selected for these public meetings were too small to accommodate the huge crowds of citizens eager to see Mahatma Gandhi and hear his words.

STILL IN HEART OF PEOPLE.

Manifestations of unrestrained enthusiasm and patriotic feelings witnessed at these meetings were, no doubt, reminiscent of the early days of the Non-co-operation movement. From the ocular demonstration one could see yesterday at every place which Mahatma Gandhi visited that he still remains the most dominant force in the public life of this country. Wherever he goes he carries with him the masses of India. His appeals from a public platform seldom fail to touch the hearts of his audience.

SHOWER OF CAPS FOR GANDHIJI

At both these meetings Gandhiji made brief speeches but they had a wonderful effect upon the minds of his hearers. There is scarcely a man who listens to Gandhijis words and yet does not become a complete convert to his views. At every meeting yesterday, Mahatmaji made a fervent appeal to the people to discard their foreign dress and take to Khaddar. He was very much distressed at the sight of foreign clothes which some of the people present at the meetings were wearing. To test the sincerity of his hearers, he requested those of the audience who had foreign caps on their heads, to discard their caps there and then. The appeal was not long without its response. Gandhiji had asked one foreign cap at every meeting but there was actually a shower of foreign caps at his feet.

MONEY FOR BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA

At each of these, Gandhiji collected funds for the boycott propaganda. At Congress House meeting, one gentleman presented a gold ring to Mahatma Gandhi. This ring was auctioned three times at the meeting as it was presented again and again to Mahatmaji. The first auction brought Rs. 150 and the second Rs. 145. The third time it was taken by Mr. K. F. Nariman for Rs. 151 and again presented to Mahatma Gandhi. At Ranchhoddas Wadi meeting, a number of valuable articles, gold rings, bangles, chains and others, were thrown at Mahatmaji's feet. All these were auctioned at the meeting and they realizel a considerable amount.

MAHATMAJI AT CONGRESS HOUSE.

The spacious compound of Congress House was testfully decorated with tricoloured national flags on the occasion of Mahatmaji's visit. Mahatma Gandhi arrived at the meeting exactly at 6 p.m. and was received with deafening cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai". He was accorded a right royal welcome. He was profusely garlanded with flower and yarn garlands.

The proceedings of the meeting began with the national song recited by a batch of little girls. Mr. J. B. Petit, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C., welcomed Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of the citizens of Bombay. It was after a long time, he said, that Mahatmaji was addressing a public meeting in Bomgay. He assured Gandhiji that Bombay would always follow him in their march towards freedom.

LUSTILY CHEERED.

Mahatma Gandhi was once again lustily cheered when he began to address the meeting. For reasons of health, he delivered his address sitting. It was true, he began in Hindi, that he was addressing a public meeting in Bombay after so many years. Even this time he was not aware that he would be called upon to address any meeting. He had come to Bombay in response to two telegrams from the B.P.C.C. and the Bombay Youth League. There was a time, he said in the history of Bombay when it was impossible for him to address a public meeting in such a small place as the one where they had assembled. Even the sands of Chaupati sometimes fell short of their requirements. There was lot of enthusiasm then among the people. Looking to the national programme which the country had undertaken for the current year, he would at once say that there was greater need now than in the years 1921-22; for all the enthusiasm and energy they could bring to the service of the country.

SIGNIFICANCE OF NATIONAL WEEK

Speaking about the observance of the National Week, Mahatma Gandhi recalled that it was on the 13th of April that there was Jallianwalla Massacre For all these years since that incident, the whole country was observing the National Week from the 6th to the 13th of April. From Kanyakumari to Kashmere and from Dibrugad to Karachi, people had to take to work again if the resolve of the nation expressed through the Congress was not to be an empty boast.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. OMAR SOBANI.

Referring to the library which was to be opened in honour of the memory of the late Mr. Omar Sobani, Mahatmaji observed that the services of Omar Sobani to Bombay were, indeed, matchless. It was only meet and proper that his memory should be consecrated. Gandhiji then referred to the new premises of the B.P.C.C. which he was soon going to declare open. He humorously remarked that if the Congress can open new office, it can also open a new era of freelom for the country. What was wanted, he added, was self-confidence. Proceeding, he reminded his hearers that the Congress had asked the country to prepare for a vigorous national fight which was to commence at the end of the year 1929. He hoped that during this year the country would carry out the programme which the Congress had laid down. The first and the most important item of the Congress programme, he pointed out, was the use of Khaddar and boycott of all foreign cloth. It was a pity, he added, that so many young men and even women who

(Continued rom page 10).

MEERUT JAIL SENSATION

—:o:—

No Interviews with Labour Leaders !

SEQUEL TO ESCAPE OF A CONVICT PRISONER

MEERUT CITY, April 5.

All interviews with the undertrial prisoners in the "conspiracy case of their friends and relations were suddenly cancelled yesterday when an alarm was raised in the Meerut Jail of the escape of a prisoner named Kabool from the Jail. The doors were locked and the news was telephoned to all police stations and the Superintendent of Jail. An extra police was requisitioned from the lines. Kabool was a prisoner undergoing sentence and used to go to the jail fields with others to work there. Yesterday, escaping notice of the warders, he made a bold bid for liberty and slipped away from the jail. He has not been traced yet. The news caused quite a sensation in the town.—Free Press.

MANMAD RAILWAYMEN CONDEMN REPRESSIVE POLICY

(From a Correspondent).

MANMAD, April 2.

Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Rly. men's Union, Manmad Branch, three meetings of Rly. men were held at Nandgao, Manmad and Puntamba during the Easter Holidays, and the following resolutions were passed:

(1) This meeting of the G. I. P. Rly. men strongly condemns the policy of repression started by the Government of India in arresting Messrs. Jhabvala, Joglekar Bradley, Thengdi, Kadam and other labour leaders of India and expresses its fullest sympathy towards their families.

(2) This meeting supports the resolution of the Head office Managing Committee of the G. I. P. Rly. men's Union in starting a legal defence fund for those members who have been arrested and assures the Head office that the quota will not fall short of the expectations.

Great enthusiasm prevailed and workers are joining the Union in large numbers.

BIG HAUL OF OPIUM

—:o:—

Smarts American Gets Jail

"IT IS MY ILL LUCK I WAS CAUGHT"

KARACHI, April 5.

The biggest haul of refined opium for years was made at the Karachi Harbour yesterday by the Customs Officers on arrival of the steamship "Varsova" from the Persian Gulf.

A Preventive Officer had passed a box containing the clothing of a passenger who declared that had no drugs or firearms. When the weight of the box struck the officer, a very careful examination failed to detect anything wrong but the measurements revealed a false bottom containing 35 pounds of opium valued at Rs. 3,000.

A SMART YANKEE.

The passenger who is a smart young American by name 'Arcatoon Johnsen Mackerish was arrested, prosecuted and sentenced to six months' religious imprisonment.

Pleading guilty the accused said he was formerly a clerk in the employ of Anglo-Persian Oil Company, but he had been unemployed for years and in the hope of making money he bought opium in Persia for Rs. 250/- expecting to sell it in Singapore for Rs. 10,000. It was his ill-luck to be caught as he was.—A. P.

OIL RESTRICTION SCHEME

—:o:—

WILL DUTCH AND SHELL INTERESTS CONTINUE TO CO-OPERATE?

LONDON, April 4.

New York.—In view of the Attorney-General's ruling mentioned earlier, a question has arisen whether the Royal Dutch and Shell interests will continue to co-operate in the American Petroleum Institutes Oil Restriction Scheme. According to the "Journal of Commerce" European oil producers have always been lukewarm in regard to the scheme; and it is now believed that they may withdraw their support to it. It is pointed out that a huge increase in oil production in South America, especially Venezuela where the Royal Dutch and Shell are strongly interested, have been projected and restriction to last year's average production figures as proposed by the Institute would have involved considerable hardship for the Royal Dutch.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW IN HANKOW.

—:o:—

Wuhan Rebels Retreat in Confusion.

LONDON, April 4.

Hankow.—Wuhan, General commanding the Hwangpei sector, has gone over to the Nanking Government, thereby allowing Government troops to penetrate the Wuhan defence line. Wuhanites are retreating in confusion. The Chinese city of Hankow is seized with panick and refugees are streaming into concessions. Martial law has been proclaimed.—Reuter.

LONDON TO BAGHDAD IN 10 DAYS

—:o:—

RAILWAY CONFERENCE MEETS IN ANATOLIA

LONDON, April 5.

Constantinople.—London to Baghdad in ten days, is the aim of the conference of railway representatives from Turkey, Iraq Syria and Kurdistan who are meeting at Haidar Pasha (Anatolia) for discussing regular railway express service between England Turkey and Iraq with a motor car link between Missibine and Mosul.—Reuter.

INDIA AIR MAIL LEAVES BAGHDAD

BAGHDAD, April 5.

India air mail left here at 1-30 this morning.—Reuter.

BRITAINE'S XAMPLE TO SOVIET

—:o:—

VIOLATION OF SACRED RIGHTS OF PROPERTY

BERLIN, April 4.

Exciting scenes were witnessed at the office of the Compensation Department when Langkotts a former German East African farmer, whose lands had been confiscated by England applied to the German Government for compensation for his dispossessed lands and threatened to blow up the building if his claims were not satisfied. Langkott actually shot in his fury Herr Bach, Vice-President of the Compensation Department who, however, fortunately escaped being hurt.

Langkott was charged with attempted murder.

The Press as a whole sympathises with Langkott and traces evil to England declaring that England had violated the sacred rights of property in mandated German East Africa, thus setting an example to the Bolsheviks in Soviet Russia.—Free Press Beam Service.

MOST BLOODY BATTLE IN MEXICO

—:o:—

FEDERAL TROOPS OCCUPY LAREFOMA AND JIMENEZ

LONDON, April 5.

Mexico City.—A most desperate and most bloody battle in the Mexican revolutionary annals which marked the end of the revolution has left the Federal troops in possession of Larefoma and Jimenez. The Federal troops found 800 dead piled in three heaps beside the railway line and a thousand lying wounded.—Reuter.

UPROAR IN ASSEMBLY

Full Dress Debate on President's Powers

POPULAR PARTIES SUPPORT MR. PATEL

—:o:—

"Issues Involved in Meerut Trial and "Bolshie" Bill are Identical"

NEW DELHI, April 5.

The discussion on Mr. Crerar's statement ended in an uproar.

Mr. Patel reserved his ruling.

The discussion on the Trades Disputes Bill was then resumed.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, April 5.

The Lobby Correspondent of the Associated Press says that though various rumours have been afloat in the Lobby, the probabilities are that if the President's ruling on the Public Safety Bill goes against the Government, the latter might try to put before the House a motion that the House resolved that the Bill be discussed. This motion would virtually open up for discussion the President's ruling and, if carried, would embarrass the Chair. The Home Member's insistence on having his say after the President's ruling is being interpreted to support this view and it is even suggested that in case the session is adjourned sine die after the President gives his ruling, there might be an emergency summons for a special session.

The uproarious scenes of the afternoon are regretted in the lobby but on the whole it is felt that in view of the exeited feelings on both sides of the House, the President well managed to preserve order.

Replying on the discussion on his statement questioning the President's powers to withhold the debate on the Public Safety Bill, Mr. Crerar pointed out that in Britain two bills were passed, namely, the Protection of Property and Persons Act of 1881 and the Defence of the Realm Act when the subject matter which led to these two bills was still pending in a law court. Continuing, Mr. Crerar repeated his question whether, when Mr. Patel announced his ruling, he would give an opportunity to the Government to state its position.

Mr. Patel promised to consider this request.

Sir Hari Singh Gour demanded that the ruling be given immediately as a question of privilege had been raised.

The President called upon Mr. Chamanlal to speak on the Trades Disputes Bill.

A remark of Mr. Chamanlal's about Sir Hari Singh Gour led to scenes of excitement for five minutes necessitating the President's intervention and the debate on the Trades Disputes Bill was then resumed.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The atmosphere was very tense when the Legislative Assembly met today. All the galleries were packed to overflowing and the President's gallery had attracted a large number of distinguished visitors including Sir John Simon, Lady Simon and other Royal Commissioners. After questions the President announced that sixteen members had been elected uncontested to the Standing Emigration Committee. There were ironical cheers from the Opposition benches as the names were read out because they were all nominees of the Government side. Opposition parties having refrained from taking part in the matter as a protest against the Government's motion.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH BOARD.

The President next announced Mian Shah Nawaz and Chaudhri Muktar Singh elected uncontested to the Agricultural Research Board to represent the Assembly. Three other candidates withdrew according to party understanding.

At this stage Sir Hari Singh Gour got up to raise a point of order but Mr. Crerar who had also risen simultaneously asked Sir Hari Singh to resume his seat which Sir Hari Singh did amidst Opposition cheers.

Dewan Chamanlal shouted: "Is it a pre-arranged plan between the Government and Sir Hari Singh Gour?"

Mr. Crerar wanted to know the presise points on which the opinion of the members was being invited by the Chair over the Public Safety Bill controversy. There were two conceivable points: firstly, whether the discussion of the Bill should be proceed-

PRESIDENT PATEL.

ed with. This should normally be disposed of on Mr. Jog's motion so that the only point arising for opinion was the power of the Chair and he hoped the discussion would be limited to that.

PT. MOTILAL'S SPEECH.

The President replied that he wished to elicit opinion on two points firstly whether it was possible to have a real reasonable debate on the motion made by the Law Member in connection with the Bill in view of the pending prosecutions at Meerut; secondly on the powers of the Chair to intervene at this stage. The President called upon Pandit Motilal to initiate the discussion.

Pandit Motilal was cheered by the Opposition benches.

Pandit Motilal Nehru upheld the President's contention against the progress of the Bill till the Meerut case was concluded. He went into an elaborate examination of the Rules and Standing Orders, and contended that the President was the sole judge of what was reasonable debate, and no Government member was an exception to the general rule that should be no infringement of the right of reasonable debate. Standing Orders clearly showed that the Government motion before the House was a clear abuse of the rules, for the House could not adduce arguments either in favour or against the Bill without infringing the rule that matters which were "sub-judice" should not be brought into debate. The present one was such a case, for here was a measure which was affected by the very disability which was attached to speeches of members, and it was impossible to discuss the Bill without discussing the merits of the Meerut conspiracy case.

THE CARDINAL POINTS.

The cardinal points in that case were the existence of an organisation in Russia called the Communist International which aimed at armed revolution and the overthrow of the existing forms of Government, and, secondly, that the Communist International was carrying on propaganda through agencies mentioned in order to fulfil that aim. Both these points were challenged, and both these formed the basis of the charge in the Meerut case, and in the case of the Government for passing the Bill. Hence, speaking on behalf of the entire Opposition, Pandit Motilal contended that the Bill could not be proceeded with when the Meerut case was

Continued on next page.

NEW CORPORATION MEETS

Glowing Tributes to Mayor Desh-Mukh's Unique Services

MR. MEYER NISSIM ELECTED PRESIDENT

—:o:—

"Eschew Sectarian Differences" Says he

The first meeting of the new Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Friday, afternoon when lavish compliments were paid to the retiring president Dr. G. V. Deshmukh for his zeal, tact and courtesy in discharging onerous duties of the President. The house was full with members and canvassing for the elections to the Standing Committee and to the Local Advisory Committee of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was in full swing an hour before the meeting was held. It was the first time in the civic history of Bombay that representatives of Capital and Labour sat side by side and a number of citizens had come to the visitors' gallery to watch the proceedings of the Corporation.

The first item on the agenda was the election of the president and Mr. Meyer Nissim having been elected unopposed he occupied the chair amidst cheers. In thanking his colleagues, Mr. Meyer Nissim said.

MR. MEYER NISSIM'S SPEECH.

In the first place I wish to tender you very sincere and grateful thanks for the high honour that you have done me in electing me as your president for the ensuing year. It it the highest civic honour that can be conferred on any individual and I feel the more grateful to you in having elected me unanimously. This Corporation has high and esteemed traditions built up by illustrious predecessors who have occupied this chair men whose names and memories are revered and respected by all and I wish to assure you that I shall, to the very best of my ability, uphold and maintain the ancient traditions and prestige of this House. It is my earnest desire and intention to hold the balance with equal poise, favouring or disparaging no party or particular individual and the goal that shall be uppermost in my mind will be how best to serve, according to my lights, the interests of this great petropolis of which we are the proud citizens.

A REPROACH REMOVED.

In the second place I wish to tender you all a warm welcome. Standing here to-day, I miss with regret several familiar farces. In their places we have other Councillors most of whom have joined this Corporation for the first time. To such of my colleagues I would say that we look forward to your assisting us with a fresh perspective in regard to the various matters and problems that have to be dealt with. This is the first occasion on which we have, sitting with us the representatives of the Trade Unions. In the past we have heard the gibe that the Bombay Corporation is a Corporation of land-lords and vested interests. I am glad to say that such a reproach can no longer be justified, and we are now a far better balanced and a truly representative body. The presence of the representative of labour will in particular be an advantage to this Corporation as they are in the best position to bring to our notice the genuine grievances of the working classes in respect of sanitary and general requirements and indicate for the consideration of their colleagues the lines for conducting improvements.

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

The duties of the President are not merely to keep order in this hall, put resolutions to the vote and give rulings on points of order. I am glad to say that my predecessors in recent years have done much to broaden the scope and to increase the responsibilities of the presidential chair. It is my earnest desire to do my utmost to utilise the opportunities of the responsible position to which I have been called by your kindness, for advancing the moral and material well being of the citizens irrespective of race, caste or creed.

ESCHEW SECTARIANISM.

I have one more observation to make and in regard to which matter I trust to have your fullest co-operation. Bombay has had the reputation of being politically the sanest presidency, Bombay city the most cosmopolitan of all Indian cities. I hope therefore that as in the past this Corporation will rigidly eschew all sectarian differences and continue to set an example to the rest of the country, thereby truly justifying our proud motto "urbs prima in Indis".

I thank you very sincerely once again, I seek your kind co-operation to enable and assist me to discharge my duties and the business of this House satisfactorily and efficiently.

TRIBUTE TO DR. DESHMUKH.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji then moved:

"That the Corporation offer their best thanks to Dr. G. V. Deshmukh for the very valuable services rendeded by him as President of the Corporation for the past year and place on record their high appreciation of the zeal, ability, courtesy and tact with which he has discharged the onerous duties of his office".

Dr. Dadachandji referred to the rulings of Dr. Deshmukh as President and said they were even upheld by eminent Counsel. During the last riot, it was Dr. Deshmukh, who organised Peace Committee and volunteers which paved the way to peace and said he was also social as he was energetic and gave Garden Party to the late Governor of Bombay.

HIS UNIQUE SERVICES.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee in seconding the desolution made reference to the unique services rendered by Dr. Deshmukh in feeding eight lacs of poor children during the last industrial strike. The whole collection, he submitted, was due to Dr. Deshmukh's venture and adventure.

Dr. A. G. Viegas in supporting the proposition said Dr. Deshmukh was one of the greatest presidents the Corporation ever had.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas in further supporting the proposition said the last riot in Bombay would have been quelled earlier if government had followed the advice of Dr. Deshmukh.

DINNER TO GOVERNOR.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin while extolling the virtues of the retiring President regretted that he did not follow the convention and practice of the President of the Corporation in giving dinner to the Governor of Bombay although all the retiring Presidents had done so for the last ten years.

Mr. H. A. Laljee, B. N. Meheishri, Dr. E. Moses also spoke.

Mr. Meyer Nissim, the President, in putting the resolution to vote said Dr. Deshmukh had a very hard and strenuous work during his presidential year.

RETIRING PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh who received an ovation on rising, said that he was always glad, when his ruling was questioned as he thought it was the right of every member to question the ruling. His ruling, at times, might be correct or incorrect, but he assured the House that it was always given honestly without looking to party or rank of the Councillor.

"BEST THING I DID".

Replying to the criticism of Mr. Hirjibehdin, he said, he was glad that he had broken the convention and practice of the previous Presidents to give dinner to the Governor. He thought that convention should be mutual and especially in the convention of a civic nature there ought to be an element of hospitality attached to it, and that it should be reciprocal. He would always consider that the best thing as President he did was to break the slavish convention of inviting the Governor to dinner. (Cheer).

The Corporation then proceeded with the election of the 12 members to the Standing Committee for which there were 19 candidates. The result will be declared on Monday. In regard to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Advisory Committee, out of the three candidates Mr. D. G. Khairaz was declared elected.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

GARRISON COMMANDER FLEES

—:o:—

WUHAN TROOPS SPRING SURPRISE

LONDON, April 5

Hankow.—The fraternisation of the Huhan troops with the enemy when called upon to fight was responsible for yesterday's debacle which impelled the Garrison Commander hastily to evacuate his headquarters at the Russian Consulate and to flee The Chinese officials appealed to the British Rear-Admiral Tweedie to assist them in the maintenance of order. Tweedie undertook to render help where British lives and property were endangered but, he said, emergency had not arisen.

The excitement has subsided and the Nanking forces are expected to take over the city peacefully to-day.—Reuter.

UPROAR IN ASSEMBLY

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Continued from previous page.

pending and, therefore, supported the President's contention that further progress was not possible.

THE EUROPEAN VIEW.

Sir Darcy Lindsay, leader of the European Group, said while he appreciated the fears of Pandit Motilal that the debate might be muzzled, he protested strongly against the President's statement which would set him up as a dictator and take away from the House its rights to give its judgment on the Bill. He held that the President could not anticipate the character of the debate and even if no debate was possible he must leave it to the House to determine its course of action and not arbitrarily deprive the House of its rights. (Government benches applause). He hoped that the President would show continued wisdom by giving his ruling in favour of Government.

Sir Zulfikarali Khan, leader of the Central Muslim bloc endorsed Sir Darcy Lindsay's view and warned the President that his power to stop the debate was not according to democratic constitutions of the world. Its effect would be to curtail the liberty of the members of the House to talk, and strangle the debate arbitrarily. (Official side applause).

MR. JAYAKAR AGREES WITH PRESIDENT PATEL

Mr. Jayakar was glad that the suggestion he put forward has been brought before the House as a point of order. At the same time he could not help feeling that if the Government had accepted his suggestion the difficult situation in which they found themselfes now would not have arisen. He submitted that the point of order was right. (Cheers). I would not go into the discussion of the question as to whether the President has assumed the role of a dictator or whether rights of the House infringed, for, those arguments do not appeal to hard-hearted lawyer. If the rules of the House permit you, Sir, to assume powers of a dictator or infringe its rights, you must do so.

The question before us is very simple and neat; it is whether to complete consideration of this measure, the Standing Order of this House will have to be violated. I submit that it is impossible to measure when the discussion will be carried on in order not to infringe the spirit have real and adequate debate on this of the Standing Order 29 you will have to curtail the debate. In any free debate a Standing Order is bound to infringe every second minute.

Proceeding Mr. Jayakar said that in arguing and in discussion of this measure, a speaker was out of seven or six points likely to infringe the provision of the Standing Order in at lerst four points. If in seven points, five points were disallowed on the grounds of infringement, the debate would be absolutely futile and it would be no lebate at all

SIX POINTS IN MEERUT TRIAL.

In the Meerut case in order to prove a case, the prosecution have to prove six points. They are (1) whether there is an organisation called the Third Internationals in Russia. (2) whether the aim of this Third International organisation was to overthrow established government all over the world, (3) whether this organisation carries any propaganda in India, (4) whether there was wide-spread conspiracy in this country to farther the aim of the Third International, (5) whether this aim is an offence against section 121A and (6) whether the accused were members of this conspiracy.

ESTABLISH A CONVENTION.

Mr. Jayakar submitted that the first four points which were 'sub judice' were also matters for discussion in the Public Safety Bill. They were bound to refer to these four points. These four points were most important both for the Meerut Trial and for the Public Safety Bill but the moment a speaker in arguing in the discussion referred to any these four points, that very moment, if the President was an intelligent person and a person who knew his business, he would have to intervene and stop short the debate with the result that the debate would be illusory, futile and not worth the name. It would be more Obiter Dictum of the Government he admitted that the Standing Order 29 did not clearly define the President's power in this respect but theirs was an infant institution and they have to interpret rules in a liberal spirit. If the Standing Order 29 did not specifically give the President such power they ought to establish such a convention

POSTPONE THE DEBATE.

Concluding Mr. Jayakar maintained that in such an atmosphere they could not carry on the debate on the measure either without infringing the Standing Order or without paralysing real and adequate debate and therefore he submitted that the debate should be postponed. (Cheers).—Free Press.

LAW MEMBER SPEAKS.

Sir B. L. Mitter, Law Member, asked the House to follow the true spirit of the Rules and Standing Orders. He maintained that all arguments and facts for and against the Bill had been canvassed in the two previous debates and so it could not be argued that there had not been a reasonable debate.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar interrupted by saying that the question was: Could there be a reasonable debate on the motion before the House, namely, that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration?

Sir B. L. Mitter: I was looking into the spirit of the expression of reasonable debate. So far as the Public Safety Bill is concerned there has been a full and exhaustive debate. (Official benches: "Hear, hear"). (Non-official benches: "No"). (A voice: What about the sixty amendments on the agenda?).

Sir B. L. Mitter: Sir, no new substance and no arguments are necessary in support or opposition to the Bill.

PT. MOTILAL'S OBJECTION.

Proceeding the Law Member observed that Pandit Motilal had not described the question of powers of the Chair. Probably the leader of the Party which was genuinely opposed to arbitrary powers would not lightly surrender even to Mr. Patel. (Applause). The Law Member, proceeding, admitted amidst applause that there might be some handicap on the House during the debate as some material upon which the Bill was based was almost th esame as that on which the prosecution of the case pending at Meerut was based. But the factors for the consideration of the House were not new. Supposing, for instance, ordinary law was not found sufficient to deal with certain species of crimes in the country and that under that law some persons were about to undergo trial and at the same time the crimes become widespread and dangerous throughout the land and the legislature was approached for further powers to deal with the situation, then how could

VICEROY WATCHES DEBATE

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, April 5.

During the earlier part of the day when the Assembly was discussing the point of order raised by the statement of the Home Member on the suggestion of the President to postpone the consideration of the Public Safety Bill, the Viceroy watched the proceedings from the Viceregal box and Sir John and lady Simon from the President's galleries.—Free Press.

the legislature argue that because some persons were under trial under the ordinary law and their case was "sub judice" so it would not discuss the new law. That would indeed be denying the legislature the power to legislate and to deal with an emergent situation. The objection of Pandit Motilal's would therefore, paralyse the hands of Government and Legislature. Similar situation had arisen in England to which other speakers might refer.

"WHAT AM I TO DO"?

(Cries of: "When was the English case?" and interruptions).

Law Member: What am I do do, Sir.

President: Ignore the interruptions.

Sir B. L. Mitter: The fact is I am new to this House.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed: You will get familiar if you go on (Applause).

I maintain it is the easiest thing in the world to make an one hour speech on the second reading of the Bill without rule 29. Of course, you may say that there has not been a full debate but that risk we take.

President: Will the Law Member state on behalf of the Government whether they are entitled to ask the Chair to put the motion when there can be no full debate on the motion?

Sir. B. L. Mitter: I am not suggesting that for a single moment. But there can be a reasonable debate.

THE BILL AND THE CASE.

Proceeding, the Law Member affirmed that legislative action was for the future while the object of the prosecution was to apply the existing law to the individuals involved. Danger was apprehended by the spread of Communist doctrines. Government wanted to guard against that. Mr. Jayakar had admitted that there was no express power given to the Chair to stop a debate but he maintained that President had the power by virtue of Standing Order 29 to allow a reasonable debate. There was no such thing as power by implication to stop a debate.

The Law Member continuing asserted that where a new point of order arose for which there was no express provision or express precedent it was not for the Speaker but for the House to decide.

President: That is news to me. Will you explain?

The Law Member quoted well-known authority on British Constitution regarding powers of Speaker in support. (Applause). The House was the repositiry of its own procedure.

AS A LAWYER SECS IT.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said that he would discuss the matter as a lawyer and as a member of the Assembly. Sir Darcy Lindsay complained that the President was becoming the dictator of the House but Rule 15 left entirely to the Chair to decide on every point of order and that the decision was final. There had been several misconceptions during the debate on the point. It had been assumed that in the case of bills there would be separate procedure. The speaker quoted from Meynes Parliamentary Practice that it was not so. The procedure must be uniform in the case of bills resolutions and motions of adjournment and he asked Government to show any express rule which laid down a different procedure in the matter of bills. The methods adopted by Government was calculated to deprive the Assembly of the right to discuss the Bill unless Government meant that they should move it merely and the Opposition should merely oppose it all without a word of speech and there should be closure and the Bill should be put to vote. (Laughter).

The analogy was a well established method and the provisions applicable to questions resolutions and adjournment motions in respect of "sub judice" matter must apply to Bills unless the law specially stated otherwise or the Government had the Standing Order 29 suspended. But it was pre-posterous to suggest that the rule of analogy did not apply and a hard headed lawyer like himself could not accept such a position.

CHAIR HAS POWER.

His second point was that the Chair had power by necessary implication. There were privileges of the House, privileges of the position and minorities and the Chair must see that these rights were not infringed. It was open to the opposition again to refer to matters of fact in the hope of converting Government to their view. He hoped it was not suggested that once the Assembly expressed one view it could not change it even members of the Assembly were changing, new members being added. The members of the House should have the right to express themselves with a view to attempt at least to convert Government.

Sir B. L. Mitter: We can be converted but not even Arch Angel can convert the other side. (Laughter).

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar added that not only the rule of analogy applied and the Chair had power by necessary implication but the jurisdiction was inherent. He referred to the case of the Reserve Bank Bill when Sir Basil Blackett withdrew from the purview of the House his first Bill. Such contingency has not contemplated by the Standing Orders and yet the Bill was withdrawn. Similarly the President drawing upon his inherent powers gave a ruling on the Reserve Bank Bill and the Government did not challenge the exercise of that inherent power. Thus this was a precedent and once exception was made it was a proof that the Standing Orders and legislative rules were not exhaustive codes. (President: Two wrongs cannot make one right.) (Laughter).

BOTH A SERVANT AND MASTER.

The speakers said that Marriott in his book on Mechanism of State had declared that the President was both servant and master of the House and the power which the Chair was claiming was not for itself but as the representative of the House.. (Applause) and in the interest of the House. Instead of the President resorting to piecemeal intervention for preventing every speaker from infringing the rule the President found that as this would reduce the debate to a farce he would exercise collective intervention and decline to put the Bill to the House.

FOUNDATIONS OF MEERUT TRIAL AND BILL ARE SAME.

The Law Member had not asked the House to pass a law to cover all unconceivable crimes but had put forward a bill of practical necessity and this necessity was established by Meerut trial whose foundations were the same as those of the present Bill. Government had no doubt launched prosecution straightforwardly but it was calculated to deprive the House of freedom of speech in discussing the matter.

The speaker did not think that there was an occasion for Government's pompous statement that there was no constitutional crisis at all. It was a simple exercise of the powers which the President was bound to make. Was it suggested, he asked, that Government could bring up business any day even non-official days or promote any Bill. The Government must be regulated by procedure and the President must exercise his inherent and implied powers. (applause).

MR. JINNAH COME TO JUDGMENT!

Raja Gazanafar Ali, Secretary of the Independent Party, regretted that

(Continued on page 12.)

MARCH ON KABUL BEGINS

Amanullah Leads army of 30,000 Strong: More Troops Pouring In.

HINDU TRADERS' OFFER OF SERVICES

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, April 5.

The exclusive information received by the Free Press from Kandahar confirms the report about King Amanullah5s departure from Kandahar on Tuesday, March 26th. His Majesty, it appears, had about 30,000 men with him, including 500 Mujahids, ready to lay down their lives for him and his cause. Almost all of them were armed and ready for the fight. King Amanullah rode on a horse and had a white turban on his head. He had already sent about 10,000 armed men to Kalat about 80 miles distant from Kunndhar. More troops are coming in daily into Quandhar and are being sent to Kalat while many more are joining the king enroute.

HINDU TRADERS OFFER SERVICE

Just then a procession of Hindu traders of Qandhar accompanied by a military band presented themselves before King Amanullah and requested that they may be allowed to accompany him on the Jihad and to fight for him. King Amanullah was very pleased with their offer but exhorted them to keep to their avocation of trade and bnsiness so that the trade and the tranquillity of the city may not suffer in his absence. The Hindu processionists however persisted in their request whereupon, it is said the King chose forty strong men from among them took them with him on his journey towards Kabul. The remainder of the procession there upon departed shouting Hindu Muslim Ki Jai and Ala Hazrat Ki Jai. The King halted the same day at Manzalbagh about 2 miles from Kandhar and then proceeded on his march.—Free Press.

AMANULLAH'S FORCES REACH KELAT

—:o:—

ABDUL AHAD KHAN'S FORCES MOVE TO-WARDS GHAZNI

The Royal Afghan Consulate, Bombay sends us the following, for publication dated April 5th:—

"His Majesty's forces will reach Kelat to-day (the 5th of April).

The previous forces under the command of Abdul Ahad Khan, Home Minister, left Kelat two days ago, and is moving towards Muqur and Ghazni."

GANDHIJI LIGHTS BONFIRE IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 9.)

had come to the meeting, had put on foreign dress on their bodies. The bazzar which he witnessed before him was a "Videshi" (foreign) bazzar although he was called there to open the Khaddar Bazzar. Mahatmaji met several arguments advanced by people against the use of Khaddar. He reiterated his conviction that without Khadi there would be no Swaraj. He attached more importance to Khaddar as a principal item of the Congress programme because, he said, it was a thing in which all could participate.

He then appealed to the audience to discard on the spot their foreign caps and other articles of dress.

Mahatma Gandhi then declared the new office of the B.P.C.C. open and also paid a visit to the Omar Sobani Memorial Library.

AT YOUTH LEAGUE SWADESHI BAZZAR.

He then proceeded to open the Swadeshi Bazar in the Jinnah Hall organised by the Youth League. He spent quarter of an hour witnessing various Swadeshi articles placed in the exhibition. This bazzar contained a variety of articles and was neatly arranged. It was in this Bazar that Mahatmaji was accorded a most cordial welcome by small boys and girls belonging to "depressed" classes. From here he proceeded straightway to the other end of the Girgaum Back Road and opened the Khaddar Dyeing and Printing Works. Then he addressed an overcrowded public meeting at Ranchhoddas Wadi in the same road.

In his speech at this meeting, he again laid emphasis on the urgent necessity of boycotting all foreign cloth. The question of the boycott, he said, was not a new one. It was before them for the last 9 years. Here also he appealed to the audience to discard foreign caps and pay tribute to the boycott fund. The appeal was instantly responded to and in a few minutes' time hundreds of foreign caps were thrown on the dais.

A HUGE BONFIRE.

There was a huge bonfire of these caps and other articles of dress after the meeting was over. Several ladies present at the meeting took out their bangles, gold chains and rings and presented them to Mahatma Gandhi. All these articles were sold in the meeting by auction. Some cash also was collected by volunteers.

Mahatma Gandhi left for Hyderabad (Deccan) last night by the Madras Mail. From Hyderabad he will proceed on his propaganda tour to Andhradesha and then to Madras.

LAND REVENUE AMMENDMENT BILL.

(Continued From page 8)

operation of the introduction of the revision even after the resolution to that effect was carried in the Bombay Council, it certainly behoves them to refund any enhanced amount that may be found to have been levied under the revised rates in case the new demand is reduced by the adoption of different principles. In fact, an assurance was given as already mentioned by he then Revenue Member while speaking on the debate on the Resolution of 1924 to give retrospective effect to any legislation that may be passed as a result of the deliberations of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee in the matter of the new revision.

A NECESSARY PROVISION.

This responsible statement is enough to justify the asking for this provision being inserted in the Bill and there is no reason for Government to fight shy of this as they seemed to do by their changed attitude indicated in the statement by the present Revenue Member the Hon. M. Bleu. While referring to the concluding portion of my Resolution which asked for retroppective effect when he said: "I regret the fact that the Hon. the mover for whose original Resolution there was much to be said, in fact, I have already indicated that so far as the first part is concerned I entirely agree with it, should have allowed himself to be persuaded to tack on to his otherwise, moderate and reasonable proposition a proposition which, it is perfectly obvious, Government could never for a moment accept."

Govt. will be well advised in acting on the Resolution of Mr. Jog as modified by my amendment to the effect that the Bill be withdrawn and a fresh Bill be drafted in consultation with non-official members of the Council, a resolution which was carried by the unanimous vote of the elected members of the Council and thus give real effect to the voice of the people in a matter touching, as was said by the Parliamentary Committee, the well-being of the revenue payer; or if Government wish to carry this Bill through, the amendments of principle and detail which are suggested in the foregoing discussion ought to be accepted even though they appear to be opposed to the spirit of the present Bill which suffers under the disability of being an offspring of the purely official view. The amendments would at least, go a great way to carry out the recommendations in the Report of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee which was specially appointed to report on the nature and form of legislation that should be undertaken.

The following table of statistics will give some idea of the consequences entailed by the sheer inability of the "ryat" to pay:—

Year.	No. of Notices issued (000s)	Section 152. COERCIVE PROCESSES. Forfeitures. Occupancy Land sold to the Public. Occupancy Land declared forfeited. Amount of Arrears for which Notices issued.	Area in Acres.	Assessment (Rupees.)	Returned. owners Acres.	Assessment Rs.	Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Amount realised by Sale.	Area (acres).	Occupancy Land remaining with Govt. Assessment. Rs.
1900-01	164	3973	6037	5839	649	747	167	128	475	5209	4529
1901-02	101	2388	3122	2561	718	523	62	33	30	2312	2004
1902-03	131	2803	6909	4141	830	631	358	197	474	5721	3313
1903-04	87	1725	16874	24934	2319	2425	1989	1041	7159	21594	21098
1904-05	76	1813	21648	11368	2432	1469	1722	943	3244	16808	8794
1905-06	50	1269	6773	4094	828	898	310	262	4138	5315	2768
1906-07	70	1425	5139	3523	531	326	1744	1270	4363	2843	1966
1907-08	46	1042	16688	11136	2390	2096	688	659	3236	13610	8381
1908-09	31	531	10049	5985	1576	1180	815	452	4976	7658	4353
1909-10	10	374	11175	7434	2620	1832	2536	1802	17767	4622	2754
1910-11	8	189	25114	13214	7574	4675	3238	1713	16687	13634	6441
1911-12	6	151	16036	8926	1897	978	782	320	4227	13357	7628
1912-13	5	108	12950	7831	5484	3160	220	135	306	7246	4516
1913-14	1	25	4779	2543	1428	906	153	86	1225	3198	1551
1914-15	3	60	4180	2278	800	570	35	37	765	3345	992
1915-16	1	27	1768	1072	11	6	195	74	615	1562	679
1916-17	1	31	1084	746	100	58	22	9	905	963	785
1917-18	1	32	1739	854	37	27	53	52	2170	1640	62
1918-19	7	18	90.3	63			1 (Guntha)	0-11-0	51	90.2	
1919-20	2	66	3870	1844			31	17	188	3839	1827
1920-21	8	168	1135	621			31	11	97	1104	610
1921-22	5	178	5729	5768	37	17	124	58	1850	4853	2934
1922-23	2	39	3617	4491	265	266	426	265	2972	3709	2987

SEDITION !

(Continued From page 8)

presented her with a bouquet of flowers. The daughter—a girl of 15—stands with a bouquet light in her eyes.

Pressing on, after the prisoners, Madam MacBride asks a woman at a door the way to the barracks.

A POLITICAL DODGE.

"The bloodhounds are there!" she cries passionately; her eyes filling with tears. "The Black and Tans took my boy. They beat him and kicked him till he was insensible, and his legs were a mass of cuts and bruises. The doctor said that his only chance of recovery was to lose his leg. I brought him home and nursed him. Now he is well, though one leg is shorter than the other."

"Isn't it grand for you to have your son back?" says Madam MacBride consolingly.

"Yes!" said the other proudly. "And he was down at the meeting in Tullamore yesterday. He said there was a speaker with a great knowledge of Gaelic there!"

At the police barracks the prisoners sat on forms at the end of the room. A uniformed sergeant was seated at the table with C. I. D. men and guards grouped around. The prisoners were being kept indefinitely without trial. Others—nearly 150 in Dublin—have been arrested, kept for several hours, then released, and re-arrested. In no case has any charge been preferred. This has happened four or five times in as many days to the same people. It is still going on.

R. M. FOX in "The New Leader."

MENDETS

—:o:—

A very useful domestic article is now in Bombay market. It is called Mendets that mends all leaks in graniteware, tin, copper, brass, sheet, iron, enamelware and aluminiumwares. It is a patented patch that mends all leaks instantly without heat or solder. All kinds of cooking utensils, wash-tubs, bath basins, buckets, or anything that is leaking can be very effectively mended by a Mendet patch. It also mends leaking hot-water rubber bags.

It is thus a very useful article for every home, club, hotel, canteen, as well as for campers and picnic parties. A packet containing Mendet patches of assorted sizes costs only annas six, and can be had from Messrs. Mann Brothers, Chemists and Provision Merchants, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CABLE ITEMS

—:o:—

Lisbon.—The death has occurred of Joao Franco, who was Prime Minister when King Carlos and Crown Prince Louis Philippe were assassinated in 1908.—Reuter.

London.—The deaths have occurred of Rear-Admiral Walter Goodridge and 94 year old Major Frank Astley Cubitt, late of the 50 Northumberland Fusiliers and a survivor of the final relief of Lucknow.—Reuter.

Berlin.—Death has occurred of Karl Benz, pioneer motor-car manufacturer.—Reuter.

FALL IN IMPORT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

—:o:—

BALANCE OF TRADE UNFAVOURABLE

KARACHI, April 3.

Statistics of the Foreign Trade of the port of Karachi in March, 1929, issued by the Collector of Customs show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to Rs. 3,07,00,000, an increase of Rs. 76,00,000, and that of exports to Rs. 3,79,00,000, an increase of Rs. 1,07,00,000, compared with the figures for the corresponding month last year. Progressive totals for the year upto March 31st show an increase of Rs. 5,07,00,000, or 19 per cent. under imports and Rs. 44,00,000, or 2 per cent. under exports compared with the corresponding period in the previous year. The principal increases in imports during March compared with the corresponding month last year occurred under wheat, namely, 35,700 tons, valued at Rs. 51,00,000, an increase of 35,700 tons, valued at Rs. 51,00,000; sugar 20,200 tons, valued at Rs. 21,00,000, an increase of 30,000 tons, valued at Rs. 3,00,000; oils Rs. 29,00,000, an increase of Rs. 26,00,000; and machinery Rs. 13,00,000, an increase of Rs. 4,00,000; while decrease occurred under cotton manufactures valued at Rs. 86,00,000, decrease of Rs. 5,00,000.

In exports the principal increases occurred under cotton 29,400 tons, valued at Rs. 2,81,00,000, an increase of 16,000 tons, valued at Rs. 1,48,00,000; raw skins 800 tons valued at Rs. 13,00,000, an increase of 150 tons, valued at Rs. 3,00,000; and raw wool 1,100 tons, valued at Rs. 22,00,000, an increase of 100 tons, valued at Rs. 2,00,000. Decrease, however, occurred under barley 26,000 tons, valued at Rs. 3,000, decrease of 14,000 tons, valued at Rs. 17,00,000; wheat flour 1,500 tons, valued at Rs. 3,00,000, decrease of 3,000 tons, valued at Rs. 6,00,000, and rapeseed 8,000 tons, valued at Rs. 17,00,000, decrease of 3,000 tons, valued at Rs. 7,00,000.

There were no exports of maize and cottonseed during the month as against export of 9,000 tons, valued at Rs. 10,00,000 of the former and 7,000 tons, valued at Rs. 7,00,000 of the latter in March, 1928.—A. P.

"THE PEOPLE" OF LAHORE.

—:o:—

LAJPAT RAI NUMBER.

On 13th April, 1929, will pe published the Lajpat Rai Number of "The People", Lahore, priced annas eight. Lalaji was the founder-editor of the paper which he started in 1925. He was also the founder-Director of the Servants of the People Society which now conducts the paper. Owing to the most intimate relations of Lalaji with the paper and with those who are conducting it now, it has been possible to secure much valuable material from Lalaji's papers. This will be freely drawn upon for the Number. Besides this the Number will contain estimates of Lalaji's personality from those who had occasion, during his life-time, to be associated with him closely in the various phases of his all-round public activity in India as well as abroad. It will be profusely illustrated, and will contain about 80 pages of the ordinary size of the paper.

MYSORE STATE CONFERENCE

—:o:—

TO BE HELD IN BANGALORE

BANAGALORE, April 1.

At an informal meeting it was decided to hold the second session of the Mysore State Conference in Bangalore on 3rd, 4th and 5th May. An influential reception Committee has been formed. Several subsidiary Conferences are also being arranged.—Free Press.

KHADI SUPPLY TO MEET DEMAND

—:o:—

ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION

AHMEDABAD, April 3.

A meeting of the All-India Spinners' Association was held to-day at Sabarmati Ashram to consider the situation regarding the production of Khaddar in view of the ever increasing demand created by vigorous boycott movement now carried on in the country. The members had a prolonged consultation lasting for over several hours with Mahatma Gandhi who arrived from Morvi to-day. Discussion centred round the policies to be adopted to meet Khaddar demand. Several suggestions were put forward, but no decision has yet been arrived at. The members are again meeting to-morrow. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari who arrived from Delhi this morning also participated in the discussions.—Free Press.

London.—The War Office announces that Colonel K. D. B. Murray of the Indian Army will succeed Colonel G. H. Rogers of the Indian Army as General Staff Officer of the first grade at the War Office, with effect from 1st August, 1929.—**Reuter's Special.**

MURDER OFDHOLPUR POLICE OFFICIALS

—:o:—

FULL DETAILS

ALLAHABAD, April 3.

Details are published of the murder of two police officers who were recently done to death in Dholpur State. The victims were Naik Jiwan Singh of the special dacoity police, U. P., and constable Moonga Ram of the Dholpur State Police. They had occasion to spend the night of 28th March in a hamlet called Eurpura on the Chameal river. They were unfortunately not accompanied by any other policemen. About midnight a large party of armed dacoits appeared in the village and silently surrounded the sleeping policement. The dacoits opened fire on both the unfortunate men without awakening them and they must have died practically at once as Jiwan Singh sustained 20 gun shot wounds and Moonga Ram 13. The murderers immediately disappeared.

Messrs. Young and Pearce Superintendents, Special Daccity Police have already held an enquiry on the scene of the murder and immediate steps are being taken to effect an arrest of the dacoits who perpetrated such a brutal murder. It is supposed that besides the Goojars of Dholpur, Dhang Doonger Sahai and Batchi two notorious dacoit leaders of Gwalior State participated in the crime.—A. P.

INDIAN GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN CONFERENCE

—:o:—

OGALEVADI, April 1.

The Third Annual Session of the Indian Glass Manufacturers' Association was held here this afternoon under the presidency of Lala Ishwardas Varshnei of the United Provinces Glass Works, Limited, Bahjoi, Ganga Glass Works Limited, Balavali, Nagpur Glass Works limited, Nagpur, Deccan Glass Works Limited, Hyderabad Deccan and Ogale Glass Works Limited, Ogalewadi were also represented at the Conference. The meting considered the Tariff question in order to supply information to the Government in the Commerce Department as well as the question of sales policy and show museums.

The Indian Ceramic Society is holding its session here from Sunday under the presidency of Mr. S. Deb of Calcutta.—A. P.

MINERVA MILL LOCK-OUT

—:o:—

STRONG POLICE GUARD POSTED

BANGALORE, April 4.

The Banagalore Minerva Mill labourers numbering more than a thousand are on strike since yesterday. The authorities have declared a lock-out The labourers' main grievance appears to be the insistence of the management upon work even on Sundays. A deputation of workers waited on Labour Commissioner yesterday who advised them to resume work pending enquiry. The labourers are quite peaceful, but the mill has not opened and strong police guards are posted in the Mill area.—Free Press.

MERCHANT PRINCE AT JAMSHEDPUR

—:o:—

JAMSHEDPUR, April 1.

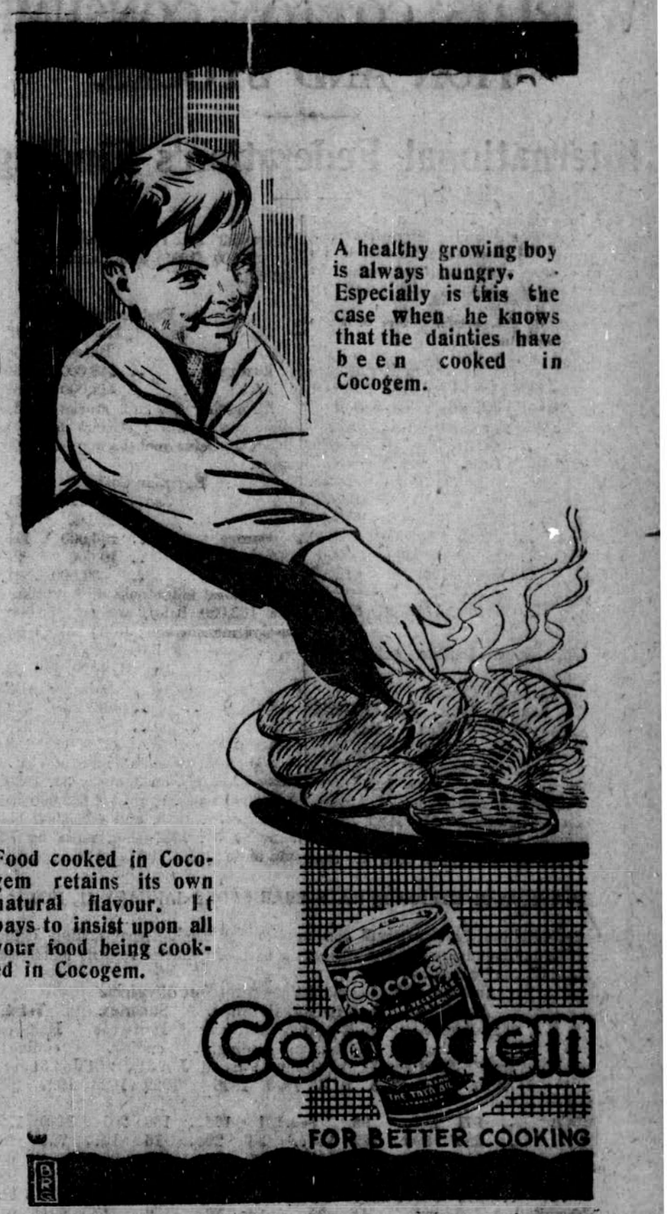
Mr. Fazl Abbab Ghulam Mahammadbhai (Colombowalla) a merchant prince now residing in Colombo, was accorded a splendid reception in which members of all communities Mahomedans, Marwaris and other Hindus and the aborigines freely joined testifying to the immense popularity and the estimation in which Mr. Mahammadbhai is held by the people. There were illuminations, fireworks and theatrical performances in his honour.

Bangalore.—Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad, Nawab Sir Aminjung, members of the Hyderabad State, Sir Alfred Chatterton, Countess of Skipwith, members of the Executive Council, the Chief Judge, the chief officers of Mysore and a select gathering of local gentry attended a garden party at the Carlton House given by the Dewan Mr. Mirza Ismail in honour of the Nizam's visit.—A. P.

Akyab.—The French aviators Bailly and Regenensi arrived here on Wednesday evening and left at day break.—A. P.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts three Infant Welfare Centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, C.I.E., at Cavel, Girgaum and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of March, 1929, in all 2,231 patients were attended to at these centres and the Hospital. Ont of these were 1,235 women, 664 children and 332 infants. 16 cases were admitted into the Hospital. The average attendance being 72. The total number of deliveries during the year since April, 1929, was 207. 34 expectant mothers were under observation.


A healthy growing boy is always hungry. Especially is this the case when he knows that the dainties have been cooked in Cocogem.
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No. 2

WORLD'S COTTON CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS.

International Federation's Findings

The International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations issued on the 11th March its returns of Cotton Consumption during the six months ending January 1929 and Cotton Mill Stocks at that time. The figures given below do not certain linters or waste Cotton of any kind.

The total world's cotton mill consumption for the half-year ended 31st January 1929, compared with the same period of the previous year, is as follows :—

	Jan. 31, 1929.	Jan. 31, 1928.	Increase or decrease.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	..7613000	8226000	—613000
East Indian	..2574000	2,303000	+271000
Egyptian	.. 497000	489000	+ 8000
Sundries	..2088000	1969000	+119060
All kinds	..12772000	12987000	215000

The total world's cotton mill stocks were :—

American Cotton.

	Jan. 31, 1929.	Jan. 31, 1928.
	Bales.	Bales.
Europe	783,000	845,000
Asia	349,000	331,000
America	1,802,000	1,678,000

The total world's mill stocks of American cotton on January 31, 1929, were 2 958,000 bales, as against 2,867,000 bales and 2,982,000 on the same date in the years 1928 and 1927 respectively ; or larger by 91,000 (1928) and smaller by 24,000 (1927).

East Indian Cotton.

	Jan. 31, 1929.	Jan. 31. 1928.
	Bales.	Bales.
Europe	248,000	166,000
Asia	948,000	789,000

Altogether the mill stocks of East Indian cotton are 1,216,000 bales, against 969,000 twelve months ago ; 247,000 bales more.

Egyptian Cotton.

	Jan. 31, 1929	Jan. 31. 1928.
	Bales.	Bales.
Europe	136,000	116,000
Asia	10,000	24,000
America	32,000	41,000

The total mill stocks of Egyptian cotton are 182,000 bales, against 183,000 bales twelve months ago ; 1,000 bales less.

Sundry Cottons.

	Jan. 31, 1929.	Jan. 31. 1928
	Bales.	Bales.
Europe	402,000	412,000
Asia	307,000	275,000
America	122,000	138,000

The total world's mill stocks of all kinds of cotton on January 31, 1929, were 5,257,000 bales, against 4,882,000 bales on January 31, 1928, and 4,755,000 bales on January 31, 1927—i.e., more by 375,000 and more by 502,000 bales respectively.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN HALF-YEAR ENDED JANUARY 31, 1929.

Calculated total world's cotton mill consumption for the half-year ending January 31, 1929, with previous figures for comparison, on basis of spinners' returns made to the International Cotton Federation.

In thousands of actual bales—regardless of weight.

	American.		East Indian.		Egyptian.		Sundries.		Total.	
	Half-year ending.		Half-year ending.		Half-year ending.		Half-year ending.		Half-year ending.	
	Jan 31 1929	Jly31 1928	Jan 31 1929	Jly 31 1928	Jan 31 1929	Jly 31 1928	Jan 31 1929	Jly 31 1928	Jan 31 1929	Jly 31 1928
Europe :—										
Great Britain ..	971	922..	92	74..	191	186..	186	201..	1440	1383
Germany	550	599	122	117..	36	29..	16	16..	724	761
France	419	422	105	102..	47	46..	42	35..	613	605
Russia	317	117..	—	—..	36	34..	609	834..	962	985
Italy	372	365..	111	98..	25	24..	10	12..	518	499
Czecho-Slovakia ..	196	197..	41	39..	12	12..	2	4..	251	252
Belgium	120	102..	90	83..	2	2..	33	37..	245	224
Spain	156	163..	37	30..	12	10..	6	5..	211	208
Poland	123	145..	14	12..	8	3..	1	5..	146	165
Switzerland ..	27	29..	4	4..	21	24..	1	1..	53	58
Holland ..	76	73..	18	18..	—	—..	—	1..	94	92
Austria	52	58..	21	16..	2	2..	1	3..	76	79
Sweden	49	53..	1	1..	—	..	1	1..	51	55
Portugal	21	22..	1	—..	—	1..	10	12..	32	35
Finland	18	20..	—	—..	—	—..	—	—..	18	20
Denmark	10	10..	—	—..	—	—..	—	—..	10	10
Norway	3	4	—	—..	—	—..	—	—..	3	4
Europe total ..	3480	3301..	657	594..	392	373..	918	1167	5447	5435
Asia :—										
India	27	21..	922	840..	1	1..	29	24..	979	886
Japan	522	506..	737	565..	19	20..	63	128..	1341	1219
China	121	146..	218	200..	—	—..	605	901..	944	1247
Asia total	670	673..	1877	1605	20	21..	697	1053	3264	3352
America :—										
U.S.A.	3305	3070	10	12..	75	64..	28	34..	3418	3180
Canada	103	101..	—	—..	3	2..	—	—	106	103
Mexico	—	—..	—	—..	—	1..	83	86..	83	87
Brazil	—	—..	—	—..	—	—..	251	257	251	257
America total ..	3408	3171..	10	12..	78	67..	362	377..	3858	3627
Sundries	55	36..	30	9..	7	6..	111	88..	203	139
Half-y'r total ..	7613	7181	2574	2220..	497	467..	2088	2685	12772	12553

STOCKS IN SPINNERS' HANDS.

Calculated total world's cotton stocks on February 1, 1929, with previous figures for comparison on basis of spinners' returns made to the International Cotton Federation.

(In thousands of actual bales, regardless of weight.)

	American.		East Indian.		Egyptian.		Sundries.		Total.	
	Half-year ending.		Half-year ending.		Half-year ending.		Half-year ending.		Half-year ending.	
	Jan 31 1929	Jly 31 1928	Jan 31 1929	Jly 31 1928	Jan 31 1929	Jly 31 1928	Jan 31 1929	Jly 31 1928	Jan 31 1929	Jly 31 1928
Europe :—										
Great Britain ..	91	79..	16	24..	46	43..	56	58..	209	204
Germany	140	135..	43	48..	13	13..	6	4..	202	200
France	154	144..	60	69..	27	19..	30	22	271	254
Russia	12	52..	—	—..	7	11..	284	230..	303	293
Italy	148	143..	49	51..	13	9..	5	4..	215	207
Czecho-Slovakia ..	54	50..	13	13..	5	4..	1	1..	73	68
Belgium	32	43..	38	45..	2	1..	11	11..	83	100
Spain	25	29..	8	8..	4	4..	2	3..	39	44
Poland	24	23..	2	7..	2	1..	—	1..	28	32
Switzerland ..	20	16..	3	4..	16	10..	1	2..	40	32
Holland	35	29..	9	14..	—	—..	—	1..	44	44
Austria	14	15	6	6..	1	1..	1	—..	22	22
Sweden	19	21..	1	1..	—	—..	1	1..	21	23
Portugal	5	4..	—	—..	—	—..	4	2..	9	6
Finland	6	5..	—	—..	—	—..	—	—..	6	5
Denmark	3	3..	—	—..	—	—..	—	—..	3	3
Norway	1	1..	—	—..	—	—..	—	—..	1	1
Europe total ..	783	792..	248	290..	136	116..	402	340	1569	1538
Asia :—										
India	41	63..	667	864..	1	2..	14	35..	723	964
Japan	267	206..	241	426..	9	17..	35	46..	552	695
China	41	58..	40	139..	—	—..	258	181..	339	378
Asia total ..	349	327..	948	1429..	10	19..	307	262..	1614	2037
America :—										
U.S.A	1698	931..	9	5..	30	32..	19	25	1756	993
Canada	104	53..	—	—..	2	1..	—	—..	106	54
Mexico	—	—..	—	—..	—	—..	36	45..	36	45
Brazil	—	—..	—	—..	—	—..	67	62..	67	62
America t'tl ..	1802	984..	9	5..	32	33..	122	132..	1965	1154
Sundries	24	9..	11	4..	4	2..	70	43..	109	58
Half-y'r total	2958	2112..	1216	1728..	182	170..	901	777..	5257	478

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 5/4/1929.—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.898 inches (.023 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.066.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.1

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.3 degrees (2.6 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.0 degrees (2.6 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ESE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 138 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 19 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cludy equal 10) 1

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 5.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Telegram from Colombo, to-day :—

Name of Company	Latest prices. Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	20
Cavunal Rub. and Tea	14
Ceylon Planters	28
Ceylon Rubber	45
Clunes Estates	25
Cochin Rubber	35
Eila Tea	185
Estates Co. of Uva	35
Fairlawn Estate	37
Frocester Estates	60
Hatbawe Rubber	14
Honiton Rubber	8/8
Horawala Rubber	45
Indo-Malay Estates	19/8
Jambulande T. and Rub.	12/8
Jebong Rubber	18/8
Kalutara Company	37
Kalutara Rubber	21
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	26
Lanka Rubber	60
Lansdowne Rubber	205
Maha Uva Estates	54
Meall Mor Estates	25
Mirishena Rubber	40
Narangoda Rubber	26
Neuchatel Estates	46
North-Western Rub.	23
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	22/8
Rubber Growers'	29
Saffragam T. & Rub.	217/8
Talgaswella Tea	53
Torrington Tea	21
Uddabage Tea	62/8
Udapolla Rubber	20
Ullswater Rubber	14
Vogan Tea	47/8
Warriapolla Estate	28

Remarks :—Rubber :—Spot Colombo Re. 0.56 Cents.

UPROAR IN ASSEMLY

(Continued from page 10).

neither the Leader nor the Deputy Leader of the Party was present. Mr. Jinnah's advice would have been particularly valuable to the House. Members of the Independent Party had carefully considered the two statements. They held that the Chair was fully justified in giving a strong warning to the Government that this discussion should not in the least way prejudice the Meerut trial. They could not come across any rule or order which authorised the President to take the action suggested. Mr. Jinnah had sent them a telegram this morning: "My opinion is that the President cannot stop further consideration of the Bill." (Applause). His Party criticised the statement of the Chair only because expression of opinion had been invited. He assured the Chair of the Party's anxiety to maintain the dignity of the Chair.

The President called upon Mr. Crerar to speak.

SIR HARI SINGH IN A TEMPER.

Sir Hari Singh Gour protested. He rose eight times and was not heard. (Voices: Sit down. Order order).

The President: Only such members are invited as the Chair considers proper. The Hon'ble member may rise hundred times. He wont be asked to speak.

Sir Hari Singh Gour: I want to raise a point of order. The question affects the privileges of the House.

The President: That point has been already made by Sir Darcy Lindsay and Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan.

Sir Hari Singh Gour: I claim the privilege of being heard in this House. (Shouts of order order. Sit down). Sir Harisigh: You have not heard me.

President: Order order. The hon'ble member has been a member of the house for nine years and he ought to know its practices.

Sir Hari Singh Gour: Yes I have been a member for a longer period than the President himself and I know the rules. (Voices: order order).

MR. CRERAR'S REPLY.

This uproar stopped when Mr. Crerar rose to wind up the discussion, he said that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's argument about analogy between mills and other motions were entirely fallacious. This was conclusively proved by Section 67 of the Act. The House was not concerned with inherent powers or implied powers but with express powers and no construction of express powers conferred upon the Chair could take away from the Assembly's jurisdiction the Bill of which the House had been properly seized. (Applause).

Continuing Mr. Crerar hoped that the President on reflection would not take a course which would mean an invasion upon the responsibilities of the Government and a very serious invasion upon the privileges of the members. If the view was taken that in no circumstances should this House be asked to legislate on matters which were for the time being "sub judice" then the government of this country and of this legislature would be deprived of the means of carrying out one of the greatest and the most fundamental responsibilities, namely the responsibility of maintaining public security. (Official and the neighbouring benches: Applause). The Defence of Realm Act and the Protection of Property and Person Act of 1881 were passed in United Kingdom's legislature when proceedings were pending in courts.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar wanted to ask the Home Member a question but the Home Member did not give way.

Meanwhile Sir B. L. Mitter rose to explain (Mr. Crerar continued standing) that judicial proceedings were proceeding when the Acts were passed. He was met with cries of order order.

Mr. Crerar added that these two cases were precisely to the point because they were enacted at a time when proceedings connected with legislation were still pending. The Chair ought not to exercise its powers even if it possessed them. The House was seized with the Bill. "I repeat my request that when you announced your decision you will if necessary, give me an opportunity to state further position of Government in the matter.

President: What about?

Mr. Crerar: In the light of any ruling you may consider proper to give.

President: I have already stated I will consider that request.

Mr. Crerar: Cant't you give more explicit statement.

President: How can I say when I have not made up my mind as to what ruling I would give. I think we can now get on with other business.

SIR HARI SINGH ON HIS LEGS.

Sir Harisingh Gour rose on a point of order. He quoted authority to show that on questions relating to privilege of the House the Chair should give ruling immediately before other business was taken up.

President: The point made by the member does not arise.

Dewan Chamanlal was then called upon to speak. Mr. Chamanlal before referring to the Trade Disputes Bill alluded to Sir Harisingh Gour's point of order and remarked that he had unnecessarily got into a state of terrible excitement.

A PASSAGE AT ARMS.

Sir Harisingh Gour got up to explain and was met with cries of "Sit down". Mr. Chamanlal did not give way and the remarks which Mr. Chamanlal and Sir Harisingh made at this stage were drowned in the confusion that followed. Sir Harisingh was heard to remark that Mr. Chamanlal was evidently relying too much on the protection he got from the Chair.

Mr. Chamanlal: Evidently Sir Harisingh's association with Sir John Simon has not been good for him.

Sir Harisingh got up excitedly to speak when there was noise and cries of 'Sit down'..

Mr. Chamanlal was heard to say: "There are hon'ble members who are prepared to sell their souls."

President interviewed with the remark that Mr. Chamanlal was not right in making uncalled for remarks.

Mr. Chamanlal withdrew the remark.

PRESIDENT PULLS UP NAGPUR KNIGHT.

Sir Harisingh was heard to remark that he was not getting protection from the Chair.

The President asked Sir Harisingh to withdraw those words.

Sir Harisingh who wanted to explained was met with cries of withdraw from the opposition benches.

The President restored silence and asked Sir Harisingh to withdraw his remarks unconditionally.

Sir Harisingh: Very well I withdraw the remark. (Opposition benches applause).

Sir Harisingh again got up to speak when the President asked him to resume his seat and called upon Mr. Chamanlal to proceed with the discussion of Trade Disputes Bill.—A. P.

CRAZE FOR MAMMON.

RECORD-BREAKING RUSH FOR DERBY SWEEP TICKETS.

LONDON, April 4.

There has been a record-breaking rush for tickets of the Stock Exchange Derby Sweep, officially known as the "Stock Exchange Mutual Subscription Fund". The original issue of half a million one sterling tickets was rapidly disposed of, and a second batch of half a million tickets was issued to-day. A long queue of applicants consisting of members of the Stock Exchange and their clerks assembled at the office of the Fund in the City when it opened at nine this morning, and, in the course of the day, £150,000 worth of tickets were sold. It is anticipated that a million sterling worth will have been sold when the Fund closes. Applications have come from throughout the world. It is probable that instead of one huge first prize there will be a larger number of substantial prizes than hitherto.—Reuter's Special.

"TRIUMPH OF AGITATORS

Simon's Farewell Speech to Provincial Committees.

THE "POST" IN A FIT

LONDON, April 5.

The "Morning Post", editorially commenting on Sir John Simon's farewell to the Provincial Committees, expresses the opinion that it was unfortunate that the Chairman of the Statutory Commission should, in any manner, anticipate his recommendations to the British Government, for Parliament should be the first judge of those recommendations. Moreover, a mere mention of Dominion Home Rule will be interpreted as a triumph of agitators, and will tend to increase the very grave anxiety now felt by the loyal Indian population and the British in India. The "Morning Post" supposes that Sir J. Simon intends to reserve powers for the Central Government, but fears that if the local Government goes out of the Central Government's control, it would mean cutting at the roots of the Central Administration. It recalls Lord Morley's comment on Mr. Montagu's reforms that a furcoat would be comforting in Canada, but would be entirely unsuitable in Bengal.

"MONUMENT OF FUTILITY."

The "Daily Telegraph" states that although boycott has completely failed to wreck the Simon Commission's enquiry, it has raised a formidable moral obstacle to the successful handling of the problem of further constitutional development of India. Indian political leaders have pronounced their own condemnation as politicians of sense of responsibility in demanding that Parliament should enact that monument of futility, the Nehru Constitution. Difficulties can be overcome if those responsible for the future of India show as much unity and clear-sighted statesmanship as they have shown hitherto.—Reuter.

SUPPLY OF CINEMA FILMS IN COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

LONDON, April 5.

Mr. Amery has appointed a Committee to consider how arrangements for the supply and censorship of cinematograph films for public exhibition in Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories could be improved with special reference to the following points:—

(1) The desirability of developing the use of cinematograph as an instrument of education (in its widest sense).

(2) The desirability on political as well as economic grounds, of encouraging the exhibition of British films.

COMMITTEE'S PERSONNEL.

Captain Brass, member of the House of Commons, is Chairman of the Committee, which includes Sir Hesketh Bell, Sir Charles O'Brien, Major U. F. Ruxton, and representatives of the Colonial Office, the Board of Trade and Federation of British Industries.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS EXPERTS' COMMITTEE MEETS.

DISCUSSION OF TWO MEMORANDA

LONDON, April 5.

Paris.—The Reparations Experts' Committee meeting again after Easter holidays, discussed two memoranda, firstly, the composite Allied suggestion enumerating the minimum demands of different creditor countries, and, secondly, personal suggestion of the American Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Owen Young, covering the same ground from an impartial presidential angle of view. The two suggestions are described as "ceiling" and "floor". Apparently it is hoped that Germans will build a platform between the two, but hitherto they have made no steps in that direction.—Reuter.

SCUFFLE BETWEEN LABOUR AND POLICE

MYSORE MINERVA MILLS DEADLOCK SEQUEL

BANGALORE, April 4.

A serious scuffle ensued this afternoon between the Minerva Mill labourers and the police resulting in injuries to many on either side.

It is reported that some labourers of the Minerva Mills went in a procession towards the Maharaja Mill at about 12 noon. Scenting some trouble the police stopped them going further. However the procession proceeded, reached the labour quarters where they persuaded the labourers of the Maharaja Mill to offer sympathetic strike. While they were returning, some trouble arose and a scuffle ensued many being injured on either side. But quiet was soon restored. The police are guarding the mill area.—Free Press.

A FRUITLESS SCARCH FOR "SOUTHERN CROSS"

LONDON, April 4.

Sydney.—The search for the "Southern Cross" has so far been fruitless. A second aeroplane has left Derby to scour the vicinity of Fort George mission and Regent River. A fund has been opened to defray the cost of an extensive search. £2,000 was subscribed immediately.—Reuter.

"I'M ALONE" AFFAIR AND CANADA

LONDON, April 5.

Ottawa.—The session of the House of Commons after Easter opened to-day. Replying to Mr. Bennett, the Conservative Leader, Premier Mackenzie King stated that there had been extensive correspondence between Washington and Ottawa during the past week in regard to the "I'm Alone" affair, with reference to which the Canadian Government was making formal representations.—Reuter.

AIRLINER'S PROGRESS CHECKED.

RETURNS TO BAGHDAD DUE TO SANDSTORM

JOURNEY RESUMED ON FRIDAY MORNING ?

LONDON, April 4.

Baghdad.—The airliner "City of Jerusalem" left Gaza at four o'clock this morning and arrived at Baghdad at three in the afternoon with 450 kilos of mails for Iraq. Three-quarters of an hour later, it left for Basrah, but returned after the interval of an hour having encountered heavy sandstorm south of Baghdad. The pilot deciding it to be inadvisable to attempt to continue journey returned safely to the aerodrome. According to the present arrangements the machine will resume journey at half-past one on Friday morning (local time), if weather improves.—Reuter.

SALT INDUSTRY

REMOVE DIFFICULTIES OF TAXATION AND TRANSPORT

KARACHI, April 4.

Mr. A. H. Lloyd, C.I.E., I.C.S., and Mr. W. Gaskell, C.I.E., I.C.S., members of the Central Board of Revenue, who are visiting Karachi in connection with certain problems concerning the salt industry, were entertained by Mr. Fakirjee Cowasjee to dinner at the Karachi Club to-day. A hundred covers were laid Proposing the toast of the guests, the host, after referring to the absence of Sir George Schuster owing to the pressure of work connected with the meeting of the Central Legislature, said that Tuticorin and Karachi could supply the entire quantity of foreign salt at present imported into Bengal and Assam. Referring to the contention that local labour was inefficient and its supply, not adequate, he said that if this was so cheap labour could be imported from Gujerat. The quality of Karachi salt, he added, would bear comparison with that of any imported salt, and its price, after landing in Bengal and Assam exclusive of duty, would not exceed 10 1/2 annas per maund. The Government could help to remove the difficulties under which the industry laboured, in connection with taxation and transport.—A. P.

CHOOLAI MILL STRIKE CONTINUES

DIRECTORS AND LABOUR LEADERS CONFER

MADRAS, April 5.

The strike in the Choolai Mills continues. Two directods of the Mill arrived in Madras to-day from Bombay. It is understood there was a conference between the labour leaders and the directors this morning. No settlement has so far been arrived at. The police are guarding the mill area.—Free Press.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS

MADRAS, April 4.

Mr. Hatten, Superintendent of the Choolai Mills, who had been to Bombay to discuss the strike in the Mills with the Directors, returned to Madras to-day. Two Directors of the Mills are expected have to-morrow from Bombay when there will be a free discussion between the and the employees. The men are still holding out.—A. P.

Nature's Signals!

Mark whether you experience too frequent or too few calls to urinate, odourously offensive urine, blood-streaked, cloudy, too dark or too pale in colour, scalding and pain when passing, sandy, gritty or stringy settlings. Be also warned by backache, rheumatic twinges, sciatica, lumbago, headaches and a fretful, nervous, tired condition.

These are Nature's signals of distress, and may mean that you need a kidney medicine. Don't run needless risks. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills promptly. They will strengthen and stimulate weakened kidneys, and make worth living again. Be sure you get the genuine Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the medicine that will make you well and keep you well.

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This Yakuti is prepared from Indigenous drugs and guarantees its users against Lowered Vitality, the defects of the age, Functional Incapacity etc. Price:—a phial of 30 Pills, Rs. 10 ten.

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Aksir—shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc., **Price Rs. 3 only.**

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HUMAN BODY AS COMBUSTION ENGINES.

Mr. H. G, Well's Role of a Scientist.

"We will begin by asking what is meant by life? What are its distinctive characteristics? . . .

"Firstly, a living thing moves about. It may not be in movement continuously—many living seeds lie immobile for long periods, but sooner or later they will thrust and stir. Life may move as swiftly as a flying bird, or as slowly as an expanding turnip, but it moves. It moves in response to an inner impulse. It may be stimulated to move, but the driving-force is within. It does not move simply like dust before the wind or sand stirred up by the waves.

"And not only does it move of itself, but it feeds. It takes up matter from without into itself, it changes that matter chemically and from these changes it gathers the energy for movement. Crystals, stalactities and other non-living things grow, but only by additions, by the laying-on or fitting-in of congenial particles, without any change of chemical nature or release of energy. This profess of taking in, assimilating and using matter, is called 'metabolism' Metabolism and spontaneous movement are the primary characteristics of living things.

"In addition, life seems always to be produced by pre-existing life. Life breeds."

—THE SCIENCE OF LIFE.

So many part publications are necessarily concerned with the superficial things of life that the publication of one whic has for its object the discussion and explanation, as far it can be explained, of life itself is an event of importance. This the object of The Science of Life, the first part of which is issued this week (The Amalgamated Press, 1s. 3d. a part). The joint authors are Mr. H. G. Wells, Professor Julian Huxley and Mr. C. P. Wells. These names are a guarantee of both the scientific accuracy and literary merit of the work.

IS MAN FUNDAMENTALLY A MACHINE?

In an early chapter the authors ask this question: "Is a living man fundamentally a machine?" and go on to say;

"That is a question capable of experimental decision. We can measure the amount of food that a man or an animal consumes over a given period of time, and we can measure the energy yielded during the same period. If we burn an equal weight of similar fooll in a suitable apparatus and find out how much energy its combustion yields, and if this value is equal to the energy yielded by the experimental subject, then evidently the living organism, so far its energy-output it concerned, is really and precisely a combustion engine.

"Such experiments haev been performed. A man has been shut for a time in a small compartment, so constructed that the energy he gave out, as heat or otherwise, could be accurately measured. He was fed on a weighed amount of food of known composition and the energy actually yielded was compared with that which would have been obtained had the food been simply burnt. Such experiments have been made repeatedly both with man and animals. The following figures were obtained by Atwood, who worked with a human subject. A man was shut in a calorimeter (heat-energy measurer) for nineteen periods of twenty-four hours each: on the average, he gave out 2,682 large calories in each period and ate an amount, and ate an amount of food which would yield if burnt 2,688 calories. (A large calori—there are several sorts of calorie—is the amount of heat required to raise one litre of water from 0 degree to 1 degree centigrade). . . .

Numerous other experiments have yielded equally convincing results. We are, therefore, justified in concluding that man and the animals generally are fundamentally mechanisms, driven by the the energy liberated in the oxidation of food.

GROWS AND IS CONSCIOUS.

"Naturally, we do not suggest that this demodnstration of our fundamenetal mechanical nature explains everthing; as we have already pointed out, the living body has certain obvious properties that distinguish it form any man-made machine. It grow and reproduces its kind and it is conscious.

"A brain must have food and oxygen or it cannot think, and an embryo, if it is to grow, must have them too. There is no observable life-process which is independent of supply of physical energy. When that ceases, growth, movement, and all signs of consciousness cease also so that in studying the physical mechanism of the body, even if we are not studying development and mind themselves, we are studying conditions upon which they rest and from which they are apparently inseparable.

"We have spoken in this discussion of Mr. Everyman and Mr. Everymouse, and of the anaimals that are most nearly related to them. But our conclusions are not by any means limited to mammals. It can be shown that they have a very much wider application than that. 'There is hardly a living creature that does not depend in the last analysis upon oxidataion for the energy by which it lives'. All animals and all green plants are energised in this way. Plants differ from animals in being able to make their own fuel instead of eating it; they can do what human invention has so far failed to do upon a paying scale—they utilise the radiation of the sun directly for making substances on which their engines can run.

"There are indeed one or two microscopic creatures that have other energy-sources—yeast, for example can use a chemcal reaction that does not involve oxygen. But these are exceptions; we shall tell of them later. For the present it is enough to remember that all animals (including mice and men) are combustion engines of an intricate and curious kind, which live by oxidising their food."

"WE SHALL CONSIDER LIFE."

Summing up the scope of thee work, the authors say:—

"We shall begin by giving an account of the structure and general life-processes of the most familiar of living things—man. After that we shall take an ampler view of the forms of ife, to revise the popular classification we have cited at the preceding section. We shall then be in a position to study the reactions of life upon life and its general evolution. We shall consider life in health and disease.

"Then we can come to the finer questions of feeling and thought, to man as a biological type, and to the huge expansion of his range during the last million years, which has made him now the master and main representative of living matter. And so to life as we know it in the city and the street, the home and the laboratory, and its outlook towards time to come."

The attractiveness of the work is greatly enhanced by illustrations and diagrams on every page. The first part shows that the difficult matters to be discussed will be explained in such a way that the man with no scientific knowledge will easily understand them.

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HELPLESS BEGGARS' RELIEF FUND

—:o:—

The Joint Honorary Secretary (Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai) sends the following statement of monies received in response to the appeal made by the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee for funds:—

Rs. 500 from Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.); Rs. 101 from Mr. M. A. Dabholkar; Rs. 100 from Mr J. B. Boman-Behram; Rs. 100 from N. M. Wadia Charities for January 1929; Rs. 25 from Mr. Vasudeo G. Bhandarkar; Rs. 125 from Mr. Ranchhordas H. Vandravandas for a feast in memory of Mr. Harkisondas Vandravandas; Rs. 25 from P. P. F. in memory of his wife; Rs. 11 from P. B. G., Rs. 5 from N. B. S.; Rs. 11 from Mr. N. E. Kapadia; Rs. 25 from Mr. R. P. Mehta; Rs. 25 from Mr. K. R. Bomanji; Rs. 5 from Mr. Y. S. Mehta; Rs. 10 from Bai Manekbai F. Mama; Rs. 5 from Mr. Pandharinath Luxumon Warik; Rs. 5 from Mr. B. K. Bhandare; Rs. 100 from R. D. B. for a feast; Rs. 10 Anonymous; Rs. 100 from Mrs. Mahadevibai A. Poddoo for a feast; Rs. 100 from Mr. Ardeshir M. Unwalla; Rs. 300 Anonymous; Rs. 25 from Mr. R. H. Patuck; Rs. 50 from a Parsi; Rs. 10 from Mr. A. P. Goldney; Rs. 25 from Mr. C. D. Mahaiuxmivala; Rs. 50 from Dr. P. A. Dalal; Rs. 10 from Mr. M. N. K.; Rs. 7 from Miss K. D. Sethna; Rs. 100 from N. M. Wadia Charities for February; Rs. 50 from a Parsi; Rs. 20 Anonymous. Total Rs. 2,035-0-0.

Of this total amount of Rs. 2,035, Rs. 1,835 were received in in response to the appeal and Rs. 200 from N. M. Wadia Charities as their contribution for two months (January and February 1929).

Donations may be sent to Mr. K. S. Sethna, Honorary Treasurer of the Committee (Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort) or to Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai, Joint Hon. Secretary, (82, Hughs Road.)

THE WEATHER.

—:o:—

POONA, April 5.

The Punjab depression has filled up after causing local rain along the Western Himalayas and a few falls in the North-west Frontier Province.

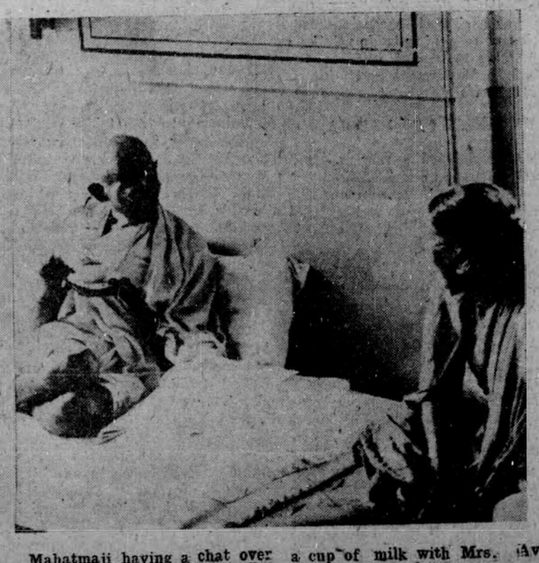
It has also caused squally weather in the United Provinces and widespread dust-storms in North Baluchistan and the Punjab. A few thunderstorms have occurred in Bengal, Assam and Burma.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, Akyab, Lashio quarter inch; Narayanguni, Mymensingh a half; Sangor Island a quarter; Sonamarg a half; Dras, Drosh a quarter.

Forecast:—Decrease in the extreme north and recurrence of dust-storms in North-west India.—A. P.

MAHATMA IN BOMBAY

Mahatmaji alighting at Grant Road Station



Mahatmaji having a chat over a cup of milk with Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale.

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WAR PREPAREDNESS

—:o:—

A HISTORY THAT REMAINS UNWRITTEN

Mr. John Maynard Keynes, the economist, in the course of an address at the Royal United Service Institution in London recently, said that not even the prolegomena of the financial history of the late war had yet been written.

Perhaps, he added, this history would never be written in any adequate way. Too many of the essential statistics were suppressed at the time, and were still difficult to obtain.

A country during a war, Mr. Keynes declared, had to depend to a far greater degree than was commonly suppose on its current output. What was used during a war would be almost wholly produced during the war, and in the country itself.

To secure that, a country's industrial output should exceed its current consumption by a much wider margin than was necessary in times of peace. One could employ increased voluntary savings. He did not think, however, that it had been found that even in war-time there was any sufficient inducement for the great mass of the population to undergo privation. No country had found that voluntary saving was a thing on which to depend.

Another method to employ was taxation, but actually during the late war he thought that Britain only raised one-sixth of the cost of the war by taxes.

POWERFUL NEW WEAPON.

During the war Britain was to a great extent a conduit pipe for collecting foreign money, and then distributing it to the Allies. Britain lent them more, during the war, than she borrowed. An extraordinary fact was that practically the whole of this country's war effort came out of the current output of the country during the war.

"In my opinion" continued Mr. Keynes, "the rate at which this country was entering into foreign commitments in 1916, before America came into the war, was extremely reckless, and might have landed us into serious trouble had she not done so."

Now that the war history had been published, it appeared that no one in the German Government had asked whether England was not getting into deep water in this respect.

Dealing with the proposals of the Finance Committee of the League of Nations that the leading Powers should grant loans to an attacked country, Mr. Keynes remarked that that appeared to him to be a weapon of immense efficacy, particularly between minor Powers.

"I think it would be of the utmost importance," he said, "that public attention should be attracted to the possibility of this kind. It would arm the League of Nations with a purely peaceful instrument of a very effective kind. It would prove a deterrent to a minor nation that wished to attack another."

Lord Ampthill, who presided, said that he thought that a country should be in a state of financial preparedness for a war, just as she was in a state of military preparedness.

—:o:—

CANADA AND THE SOVIET

—:o:—

TRADE RELATIONS MYSTERY

A considerable amount of secrecy surrounds the resumption of trade relations between Canada and Soviet Russia, which is at present being considered by the Canadian Government. Recently Mr. King, the Prime Minister, made a guarded statement in the House to the effect that "the Government is giving consideration to the matter."

It is common knowledge in Government circles in Britain, however, that pressure is being brought to bear upon the Government by manufacturers of agricultural implements to establish official trade relations between the two countries. Government reticence on the subject is unofficially stated to be due to a wish not to embarrass the Baldwin Government at a date so near the British General Election.

Supporters of the plan are not so reticent. Colonel H. J. Mackie, a former member of the Canadian House of Commons, who has extensive business interests in Soviet Russia, says: "The antipathy shown towards Russia by a certain section of the British Press and a particular group of British politicians is showing a certain measure of abatement, but I doubt if it will entirely disappear as long as political capital may be made out of the matter."

In a statement issued to the Press, Colonel Mackie asserted that he had definite information that the Canadian Government was giving close consideration to the question of reopening trade relations with Russia. This statement inspired the question asked in Parliament and forced the Prime Minister's statement.

ROSY PICTURES OF RUSSIA.

Colonel Mackie painted a rosy picture of conditions in Russia, and expressed the opinion that if the whole Russian question were left in the hands of some industrialist leaders of the British Empire, all difficulties would be satisfactorily adjusted in a very short time.

Pointing to the strides made by German industrialists in capturing the Soviet market, Colonel Mackie stated that in his opinion Great Britain and Canada should make efforts to secure a prominent place in this huge market. He believes that the Soviet Government is sincere in its anti-war declarations, and expressed the opinion that the differences between Stalin and Trotsky are merely a matter of internal policy in which the world at large can have but little interest.

Also in the matter of credits, Colonel Mackie maintains that a more satisfactory situation has been reached. "It is quite time," he said "that the Soviet Government asked for credits to facilitate purchases abroad for their requirements and while this is granted by certain countries, it is not given in the amount required." "It might well be borne in mind" he added, "that the present Administration has not defaulted a single financial obligation since assuming control."

Canada's trade with Russia during 1928 amounted to about £4,000,000 in exports from Canada and only £16,000 in imports from Soviet Russia.

MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.

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GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS

—:o:—

PERSIAN SYMPATHY FOR AMANULLAH

Maulana Kifayatullah, President of the Jamiyat-ul-Ulema-e Hind, Delhi, says:—"Zamindar" of Lahore has recently published a communication giving the report of a Lahore meeting in which, as alleged, I described the present unrest of Afghanistan as "Khuruj" (sallying forth) instead of "baghawat" (rebellion) and Maulana Muhammad Ali called King Amanullah Khan as "Amano" and "Kafir" (infidel). I did not think it necessary to contradict this report for "Inqilab" of Lahore and "Al-Jamiat" of Delhi have already contradicted it. But since "Zamindar" is still indulging in the attacks and since so many persons have made inquiries about the correctness of the report, I make this declaration that the report is wholly untrue and has been manufactured with a view to defaming us. There is not an iota of truth in the misleading propaganda conducted by "Zamindar" in the articles of Mr. Zafar Ali Khan.—("Hamdam.")

News has reached us that Bachcha Saqqa has demolished a mosque built by Amanullah Khan. The only fault of the mosque was that it had been built by Amanullah Khan who has now been declared a "Kafir" by Hazrat Pir Sahib of Shor Bazar. Hence the mosque came to be regarded as an emblem of infidelity. How could Islam-loving Bachcha-e-Saqqa and Pir Sahib tolerate much a thing? It appears that Pir Sahib of Shor Bazar who has been a traitor to Amanullah, is trying to be guilty of treason against God as well. —("Hamdam").

Shri Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee has contradicted the statement that General Dyer had ever accepted the Sikh religion.—("Tej").

The Delhi Tramway & Electric Supply Company charges annas six per unit from the consumers of electricity in the City although it pays only eight pies per unit for the supply of electricity from the newly-started plant set up by Government. We call upon the members of the Delhi Municipality to this matter and hope that they will either request the Company to lower its charges or make separate arrangements for supplying electricity to the City. Let us see how far the Municipal Commissioners rise to the occasion.—("Tej.")

"Hamdam" learns that ex-Queen Surayya is very ably helping King Amanullah's cause by touring all over the country and making speeches with a view to raising an army to fight against Bachcha-e-Saqqa.

A Persian paper states that Reza Khan Pahlavi has after referring to telegrams received from the Indian Musalmans to help Amanullah, declared that the Persians are determined to help the ex-King's cause

SHOWING DISRESPECT TO TURKEY

—:o:—

BAN ON VULGAR DIVERSION FOR TOURISTS

CONSTANTINOPAL, Mar 11.

Indignation has arisen in Turkish quarters against English and American tourists of whom many thousands are arriving here at this season in transatlantic liners. They are accused in the official press of showing lack of respect for Turkey.

The immediate cause of the offence is that a so-called "Turkish ball" was organised for their benefit. At this they were given margilehs to smoke and cushions on which to sit crosslegged while Oriental stomach-dances were performed before them by pseudo-Turkish women. The organiser has pleaded that tourists have tastes only for that kind of thing," but the Turkish authorities are prosecuting him for caricaturing to "credulous foreigners" the Turkish nation, which has modelled its life on that of the most civilised Western nations As a corrective they have engaged Stamboul University professors to give lectures in English aboard all incoming tourist ships elucidating the real characteristic of modern Turkish life.

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ELECTION TO CENTRAL LEGISLATURE.

—:o:—

Preparation of Electoral Rolls for Bombay Presidency.

In pursuance of the orders of the Government of India the Government of Bombay have issued instructions for the preparation of fresh Electoral Rolls for the constituencies of the Legislative Assembly. The Collectors of the districts are in charge of this work. The preliminary publication will take place on May 1. The procedure for enrolment is similar to that followed for registration of voters for the Bombay Legislative Council. Those who are entitled to vote must send in their claims to the Collectors concerned as soon as possible. The first publication of the Electoral Roll of the Assembly will take place on July 15, while the second or final publication is fixed for September 14.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

The qualifiations of voters in the General Constituencies (Mahomedan and Non-Mahomedan) are briefly as follows:—

All persons, male or female, over 21 years of age are entitled to vote. But they must have also the necessary residential and property qualifications.

Thus, a person shall be entitled to vote in a Mahomedan or Non-Mahomedan General Constituency who on the 1st day of January next preceding the date of publication of the Electoral Roll, had a place of residence within a constituency or within a contiguous constituency of the same communal description and who—

(1) In the case of Sind constituencies on the 1st day of January held in his own right or occupied as a permanent tenant or as a lessee from Government alienated or unalienated land with an assessment of not less than Rs. 37-8-0 land revenue in the Upper Sind Frontier District and of not less than Rs. 75 in any other district; or

(2) in the case of any other constituency on the 1st day of January held in his own right or occupied as a tenant in such constituency alienated or unalienated land assessed or assessable at Rs. 37-8-0 land revenue in the Panch Mahals or Ratnagiri District and not less than Rs. 75 elsewhere; or

(3) on the 1st day of January was the alience of the right of Government to the payment of rent or land revenue amounting to Rs. 37-8-0 in the Panch Mahals or Ratnagiri or Upper Sind Frontier District and of Rs. 75 elsewhere; or was a Khot or sharer in a Khoti village or a sharer in a bhagdari or narvadari village responsible for the payment of Rs. 37-8-0 land revenue in the Panch Mahals or Ratnagiri district and Rs. 75 land revenue elsewhere; or

(4) was assessed to income-tax in the financial year preceding that in which the publication of the Electoral Roll takes place.

Full particulars as to qualifications, etc., will be found in the Revised Rules and Regulations of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, sold at the Government Book Depot, Charni Road Gardens, Price Re. 1-12-0.

INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICERS.

Government have issued instructions to the officers in charge of the preparation of the electoral rolls which, it is hoped, will have the effect of making the rolls satisfactory from the point of view of candidates and the electorate. But it must be emphasised that the responsibility for seeing that his or her name is on the register lies with the person entitled to a vote. The officers of Government will do their best to make the rolls complete but "they cannot be expected to produce a complete roll unless the voter himself takes an interest in the matter." This is especially the case with regard to income-tax assessees. Voters who claim to be on the roll by reason of income-tax qualifications must produce evidence that they are income-tax payers. They will not necessarily be placed automatically on the roll as some people imagine.

SUPERSTITIONS AMONG HINDUS.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE

—:o:—

A monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday under the presidentship of Mr. R. P. Masani, the President of the Society.

The following two papers were read:—

(1) "Some Superstitions prevailing among Hindus", by Mr. S. S. Mehta.

(2) "A Note on the Primitive Religion in the Ranchi District in Chota Nagpur", by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

We give hereunder the summary of the two papers:—

SUPERSTITIONS AMONG HINDUS.

Superstitions arise out of unsound reasoning and are based upon mere beliefs and prejudices. They are adopted and followed by those who do not consider all the 'pros and cons' of matters in hand, but accept as gospel truth what is transmitted to them from previous generations. Among the superstitions relating to the days of the week, one of them goes to show that a journey towards the north undertaken on Tuesday or Wednesday or one towards the south on Thursday is attended with trouble. Such a belief is based on Astrology. On the other hand, it is a belief that for the attainment of success, new clothes should be first put on, on Wednesday or Saturday, a new pair of shoes on a Tuesday and a study of new science or art be commenced on a Thursday. A patient should commence taking some medical treatment on a Sunday or a Tuesday and to leave it off on any other day excepting the above two days. Auspicious occasions are fixed up after consulting the conjunctions of stars and planets and the Panchak—a combination lasting for 5 days—is looked upon as having the effect of repeating a thing five times and so good things are undertaken on these days but not so any serious undertaking of trouble and difficulty.

Superstitions prey upon the mind if not for all times, at least for some times. Some families harbour certain superstitions which have no influence on other families. Some Scottish families look upon Tuesdays as inauspicious and they never commence a good work on that day. In Kathiawar Friday is considered as inauspicious.

Some kinds of grain are held auspicious such as wheat, millet, rice and mang, but their flour is not so held, rather it is considered as inauspicious. Whey is banned, but curd is held as a good omen. Milk and clarified butter are held as good omen, whilst oil is taken as an ill omen. A refusal to take food when offered at the time of leaving one's house is regarded as inauspicious and so the person is prevailed upon even to partake of a morsel of food or to drink a little water. Red saffron, betelnut, betel-leaf are good, whilst fuel, coal, cowdung cakes are bad.

Such reckonings are made from personal experience and the conclusions are arrived at in the same way, but they do not prove to be true in the case of all.

People take care to look at good things when leaving the bed and immediately after seeing the new moon, believing the impression of the thing so seen to continue throughout the day in the first case and throughout the month in the second. Some articles are held auspicious for certain days of the week, e.g., betel-leaf for Sunday, a mirror for Monday, mustard-seeds for Tuesday, etc. The striking of a clock and the playing of music are held as a good omen.

A dog is viewed indifferently but a horse, a cow, a bullock yoked to a cart are looked upon as of good omen, whilst an elephant, a buffalo, a bull, a sick animal, a snake, a cat and a lizard are ill omenous. A superstition is laid on the reading of the Mahabharata and Ramayana as a whole piece and the repetition of cantos after the 6th of Kalidasa's Kumar Sambhava is held to be attended with trouble. Three women sitting together to dress the hair are regarded as ill omenous for the central woman and so four persons sitting together on a bedstead prove detrimental to the youngest of them. An owl hooting at night and a whining dog prognosticate death. Sneezing is also held as bad. The right side of a man and the left side of a woman are good and the opposite sides are bad. The throbbing of the right eye of a man and of the left eye of a woman indicate good times, but not so the opposite thereof. Moles and warts on the different parts of one's body have their own superstitions attached to them. The house facing the north is ill omenous. The figure 13 is ill omenous in the West and the No. 3 is held so in the East.

PRIMITIVE RELIGION IN RANCHI DISTRICT.

The province of Chota Nagpur is inhabited by the Mundas, the Oraons, the Hos, the Birhors and many other tribes who are in a primitive plane of culture. Their religion has been described by European authors as Animism or naturalism or "Conception of Power Everywhere".

According to Sir Herbert Risley, "the idea which lies at the root of their religion is that of power, or rather of many powers. What the Animist worships and seeks in strange ways to influence and conciliate is the shifting and shadowy company of unknown powers or tendencies making for evil rather than for good, which reside in the primeval forest, in the crumbling hills, in the rushing river, in the spreading tree which gives its spring to the tiger, its venom to the snake, which generates jungle fever and walks abroad in the terrible guise of cholera, small-pox or murrain."

The author takes exception to the above view and states that during his visit of the Hundrughagh Waterfall, 28 miles from Ranchi he came across some shrines of village deities of these primitive tribes, containing mounds of clay and tridents wherein Kali and Mahadeo were said to be feared and attempted to propitiate was a non-corporeal being, or person bearing some sort of similarity to Hindu gods and goddesses. Those mounds of clay were similar to the stone pillars worshipped by the Semetic tribes who were advanced in art, whilst those primitive tribes were not so advanced.

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